

DON'T BELIEVE!

That we have special prices on just a few of our goods, during our Clearance Sale, but set it down, learn it by heart, that at

DAN LANGDON'S

—THERE HAS BEEN MADE A—

Sweeping Reduction

All over the store. Note prices below. Cut this out and carry it with you and then come and price balance of our goods.

WE ARE SELLING

Good Standard Prints at 5 cents. Best Indigo blue prints at 6 1/2 cts. 1 yd. wide Muslin from 5 cts up. Best Lonsdale. Fruit of the Loom, Hill's, and like brands, only 8 1/2 cts. Gingham from 5 cts up. 6 spools best machine thread for 25 cts.

WE ARE SELLING

Fine Dress Goods worth \$1. for 85 cts; worth 85 cts, for 70 cts; worth 75 cts, for 60 cts; worth 65 cts, for 50 cts; worth 50 cts, for 35 cts; worth 40 cts, for 30 cts; worth 30 cts, for 22 1/2 cts; worth 25 cts, for 20 cts, and on down to 5 cts per yard. Many at less than half cost.

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies and Children's Muslin Underwear, at 25 cts and 50 cts, worth double the money. Knit Underwear worth \$1. for 75 cts; worth 75 cts, for 50 cts; worth 50 cts, for 35 cts. Ladies and Children's Hose, from 5 cts a pair up. Table Linen, Towels and Crashes, way below value. Flannels at a big cut. Job in Ladies and Children's Gossamers, at 50 cts. Corsets, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, &c., all reduced. We cannot enumerate half the bargains we are offering, but we cordially invite you to call and price whether you buy or not. Remember our stock is full, first-class and complete, and the thirty days are slipping away. We keep open till 9 o'clock every night, have fine electric lights, so if you can't come in daytime come at night.

DAN LANGDON.

New York

Shoe Store.

West Side Public Square, next to Allen Bros.

W. G. BURNETT, Manager.

Just opened up a new and first-class stock of the best custom made

Boots & Shoes.

NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK.

Bottom prices and strictly cash.

Everybody especially invited to call and see for themselves.

Will keep on hands a full stock of Leather and Findings. 6tf

THE BANNER.

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY.

Miss Mohr, Clark, '81, died at Pasadena, California, February 23d. Had she lived until Saturday her age would have been 25 years. Her grandmother, Mrs. Allison, had not reached there at the time of her death, and the remains were embalmed, awaiting her arrival, when they will be shipped here, accompanied by the mother and grandmother. Miss Clark was a lady of much promise, and had already made some reputation as an artist when stricken with consumption last year.

Dr. John preached at Monrovia Sunday for H. S. Beals, '86. W. M. Nelson, '87, preached the same day at Sanford.

The class officers of '89 are—L. M. Riley, President; C. P. Benedict, Vice-President; Miss Jessie G. Cowgill, Secretary; J. M. Miller, Treasurer; C. K. McIntosh, Sergeant-at-arms; N. H. Sextell, Orator; Miss Mary J. Barwick, Poetess, Miss Roche, Prohetess.

It only costs \$1 now to enter Plate or Philo.

A military cap for sale at this office. J. H. Worrall has gone to Spencer county in search of rest to enable him to recover from an attack of sickness.

TO FLORIDA—VERY CHEAP.

During the month of March the VanGalia Line will run a series of ten cheap excursions to Florida. Rates will be the lowest ever offered, only one limited fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on Tuesdays and Wednesdays in March. Stop-over of ten days allowed on the going trips at points south of the Ohio River. Don't fail to take advantage of this last chance for cheap excursion rates. For full information call on or write to any ticket agent of the Vandalia Line. 4t

KING CLEVELAND.

How He Defeated Legislation.**Angry Democrats.**

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

It was expected that the President would come to the Capitol at 10 o'clock, but he maintained his stubborn resolution not to do so and remained away until a quarter of twelve o'clock, when word was received over the Government telegraph wire that he was on his way down. Then some of the officials about the Chamber seemed to lose their heads, and commenced to rush around in a wild manner bumping against every one in their way. A committee had some time before been appointed in accordance with the usual resolution to join a like committee from the House to inform the President that Congress had about completed its work and was ready to adjourn. The Senators named as members of the committee on the part of the Senate, were Sherman and Salisbury, but they remained in their seats, and it was hinted around that they had performed their mission by telegraph. At any rate, about fifteen minutes before the hour for final adjournment, big Jim Christy, the Assistant Doorkeeper, came rushing in with a telegram, which he showed to both of these Senators, and it soon became whispered around that the President had yielded, and was then on his way down to the Capitol. Meanwhile, the venerable Doorkeeper, Captain Bassett, walked up to the clock hanging under the Diplomatic gallery, and immediately facing the Vice-President's position, and, with a long pole with a hook on its end, reached up and turned the minute hand of the clock, which had just got onto the three-quarter dot, back ten minutes. The President and Col. Lamont, of course, arrived at half-past eleven, and were joined by all the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Manning, who was represented by Mr. Fairchild. The District Commissioners were there, also, to save the life of the District Appropriation bill, and excited members of conference committees on belated bills, were on hand. The District bill came from the Senate at this moment, the ink still wet, and was signed with a few moments' delay.

The President's Secretary appeared at the main entrance of the Chamber, and announced the approval of several bills, and practically the work of the Senate was done.

Back in the President's room and around the door outside, there were many anxious Senators, members, lobbyists and others endeavoring to get an opportunity to persuade the President to sign certain bills which had only reached him, and there were others waiting hopefully that a delayed bill might reach him in time for his approval, but which the Engrossing Clerks were unable to get ready.

There was considerable indignation among Senators, manifested because of the President's refusal to come to the Capitol earlier, and it is said that it was not until twenty minutes of twelve did he consent to budge, and then only upon the reception of a telegram from Speaker Carlisle, telling him that he was afraid the Legislature and one or two of the other most important appropriation bills would fail unless he was at the Capitol to sign them, as they could not be carried to and fro from the Capitol to the White House, and back before the constitutional hour for adjournment would arrive.

There were many Senators and Representatives there who had secured the passage of bills, which, if the President had come to the Capitol and examined, or even afforded an opportunity to the promoters to explain them, as has been the custom heretofore, he could have signed them and allowed them to become laws. Heretofore, former Presi-

dents have always spent a greater portion of the night previous to final dissolution of a Congress at the Capitol, and all of the following forenoon, to examine bills and give them his approval, but Mr. Cleveland is the first to refuse to do so. It was for this reason that a great deal of indignation was manifested and considerable profanity indulged in both by Senators and Representatives. An Engrossing representative, after adjournment, heard more than one Democratic Senator on the floor of the Senate Chamber allude to the President in a most disrespectful and profane manner, one or two of whom threatened that after this exhibition on the part of Mr. Cleveland they would cut loose and hereafter say what they thought of him.

The President has received over 550 bills during the session, thirty of which he vetoed. About thirty-five have failed to become laws for lack of Executive action on them. A large majority of the bills which thus lapsed were passed within the past four days, the President remorselessly adhering to his determination not to sign any thing except after a protracted examination. One of the most notable failures was the deficiency bill. The bill finally got through both Houses, but was not enrolled when the President reached the Capitol, and failed for the want of five minutes' time. That is on the assumption that the President would have signed the bill had the opportunity been presented. His haste to leave the White House notwithstanding his former stern opposition to dancing attendance on Congress is understood not to have been on account of any anxiety about the deficiency, but to save the appropriations for the District of Columbia. It is suggested that Private Secretary Lamont was influential in this connection.

The President failed to sign the River and Harbor bill, though it was in his hands about three days. He is criticized for allowing it to go by default instead of going to Congress. The bill appropriated less than \$10,000,000, which was the amount recommended by the Secretary of War. The amount of the bill had been reduced about \$750,000 to come within the President's probable views. There is enough money on hand to protect the work already done on rivers and harbors, but there cannot be much progress this year.

Among the bills which the President left unsigned were those pushed by Delegate Voorhees, of Washington Territory, especially the bill annexing the Pan Handle of Idaho. Neither the young delegate nor his father, the Senator from Indiana, are in a pleasant frame of mind about it.

Among the bills approved by the President was the repeal of the Tenure of Office law, the bill for the erection of United States barracks at Newport, Ky., and the joint resolution granting John Chamberlain permission to erect a hotel on United States lands at Fortress Monroe. The Trade Dollar and Anti-Forgery bills have been allowed to become laws without the President's approval.

The effect of the failure of the deficiency bill will be more serious than is generally believed, inasmuch as it contained provisions for supplying pressing demands for postal cards, stamps and other items connected with Postal Service, the denial of which will, it is expected seriously embarrass the department and the public. The legal machinery of the Government will also be materially disarranged during the remainder of the fiscal year, as no money will be available for jurors' witnesses' or Marshals' fees, and many prisoners, notably those at Fort Smith, Ark., cannot be tried for months to come. A number of soldiers' claims, aggregating \$700,000, which had been certified by the Treasury, will fail also of settlement.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nearly all the departments clamored for an increase of force, and the clerks in the Adjutant General's office, Sixth Auditor's and many bureaus of the Interior Department are now compelled to work overtime and at night to keep up with the current. Little provision has been made for this state of affairs in the legislative appropriation bill, notwithstanding the fact that members of the Appropriation Committees of both houses were besieged on all occasions by division chiefs and department heads for extra allowances. The House, in its penurious way, refused to grant the increase asked for, leaving it to the Republican Senate, as usual, to shoulder all the responsibility for needed legislation where money expenditures are involved. The Senate this year disapproved the departments and the Democratic House, and Mr. Allison laid all the blame for the shortcomings of the bill on the limited time given them by the House to consider the subject. This is just retribution for the alleged reformers who have been administering the affairs of the Government since the election of a Democratic President. During the campaign there was a continual howl about the extravagance of Republicans in control of the public service. It was charged and insisted upon that there were more employees in the departments and elsewhere than were needed, and that the civil service was a refuge for political strikers. That they believed this to be true was proven by the dismissal of a great many employees and statesmen's in the reports of newly-appointed officials that they could run their offices on a much smaller force than had been employed by their predecessors. Everyone remembers the parade of figures made by these economical gentlemen to show how the taxpayers had been robbed by the employment of an army of useless clerks, and great credit was claimed for the saving effected by the discharge of useless ones. This was all very well for awhile, until the business began to run behind, when the Democrats began to discover that the only way they could answer the public demands upon them was to overwork the unfortunate peo-

ple under them. Then they began to complain of the increase in work, and frequent demands were soon heard for an increase of force. These demands for an increase are the natural result of ignorant criticism and management, and it is pretty cheeky for a Democratic Administration and House to expect a Republican Senate to help them out of the hole they have put themselves in.

The result in New Jersey makes it possible to estimate the next Senate. It will stand, Republicans thirty-nine, Democrats thirty-seven. This counts Indiana Democratic and Mr. Riddleberger as a Republican. So long as the Indiana case remains undecided, and Mr. Turpie is not sworn in, the Senate will stand thirty-nine Republicans to thirty-six Democrats. If during this time Mr. Riddleberger should vote with the Democrats, the Republicans would still have one majority. Practically, therefore, since Mr. Turpie is not likely to be sworn in until his case has been fully examined by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the next Senate for purposes of organization will in any event have one Republican majority.

The kind of real estate speculation going on around the President's summer cottage, of which the Massachusetts avenue job leading to his house is a part, is best shown by the fact that the syndicate made up of those who conducted the President's purchase, which brought 108 acres adjoining the President for \$32,000 last spring, has just sold out for \$75,000. For this and a dozen other schemes of a similar character the President has been used as a bait and is still being used in the same capacity. The old Board of Public Works were saints beside those who are now managing the affairs of this District in the interest of corporations, syndicates and individual speculators. The old Board felt it necessary to keep its jobs so secret that it required all the power of Congress to get at them. But under this reform Administration the most brazen things are done in the full light of day with no attempt at concealment, and with an apparent confidence that the President will not lift a finger to stop the jobbery.

President Cleveland has offended everybody in the District of Columbia by his nomination of Trotter, the Boston colored mugwump, to be Recorder of Deeds. As one symptom of the intense indignation prevailing may be cited the fact that the leading Democrats of the District held a mass-meeting, and determined to issue an address to the people of the Union in favor of home rule, and denouncing the importation of outsiders to hold the best places in the District. The *Critic* says it is rumored that in the new colored recorders' "combine," the \$12,000 per annum fees taxed on district property-holders are to be divided between Trotter, Matthews and an outsider. Some of the inhabitants of the District are inclined to view the situation from a humorous point of view. Frank Ward hired a band of colored musicians, and late in the evening marched them up in front of the White House, where they played four times as a serenade. "There is a New Moon in Town Today." This musical indignity is unparalleled in the history of Presidents. The band then marched all over town, and to the residences of the Cabinet officers, playing wherever they went only the one tune.

The fact that the President approved during the late Congress eight bills providing for public buildings, all in the South, and vetoed eight bills of the same description, all but one for the benefit of Northern towns, can hardly be considered accidental. On the contrary it shows very plainly that he has deliberately used his power for the benefit of one section and against the other, for political and personal reasons.

The twenty-nine Democratic members of the House who first voted for the dependent pension bill, and then voted against passing it over the President's veto will find some difficulty in convincing their constituents that they ought to be re-elected, when, by their own confession, they either lack the intelligence to decide for themselves what measures they should support, or have not the courage to stand their ground after declaring that a given bill is just and proper.

Congressman Cannon stated the case accurately when he said the failure of the Democrats to manage the business of legislation in a sensible and proper manner devolved upon the Senate the necessity of doing more in two or three days than the House had done in three months. Under such circumstances, the Senate had a perfect right to consider the appropriation bills with due care. It has too often happened that the House has been allowed to practice this form of "coercion," as Senator Edmunds correctly characterized it, and there was never a better time than last week to rebuke and resist it. The country will readily see where the fault lies. The Democratic majority in the house persistently neglected the work which it should have performed, and which it had ample opportunity to accomplish in spite of all that the Republicans could have done; and the Senate was in no sense bound to adapt itself to such a situation for the mere purpose of relieving the Democratic party of a serious responsibility.

On the last day of the session, Congress gets in a melting and forgiving mood, and a few men accomplish in five minutes what they had struggled in vain to do for five months. It is at such times that bills of doubtful propriety are rushed through, and the lobby is always on the watch to improve the opportunity.

The fisheries retaliation bill, which has now become a law, simply empowers the President to close American ports against Canadian fish. It is not so radical a measure, perhaps, as the case warrants, but its rigid enforcement for three months would wonderfully improve our Canuck friends' manners, if not their morals.

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We are now showing an elegant line of

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JONES' DRUG STORE.**JOB PRINTING**

NEAT AND CHEAP

AT THE BANNER.

COMMUNION.

Tender Scenes Connected With the Day of Sacrament and Reunion.

One Lord and One Faith, One Cross and One Redeemer—A Season Which Draws the Faithful Nearer Heaven—Dr. Talmage's Sermon.

Sunday was Sacramental Day in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and the sermon was preached at the reception of 347 new members, making 630 received during the present revival, so that the communicant membership now is 4,051. Dr. Talmage took two texts—I. Chronicles, ch. xxi., v. 5: "And four thousand praised the Lord," and Exodus, ch. xii., v. 14: "This day shall be unto you a memorial." He said:

There is much in the scene of to-day to impress us because it is a time of reinforcement. I used to remark that if I ever lived to see our membership reach four thousand I thought I would be willing to say with one of old: "Now, Lord, lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." But I have changed my mind, and I never so wanted to stay as now, so as to see them all enlisted for God, and to watch their victories. What might not they accomplish in the way of making the world better if they were all baptized with a double portion of the Holy Ghost? Four thousand! That is four full regiments, as military men count a thousand to a regiment. I think not one hypocrite among them. Taken into the church sometimes in large numbers, but each one as carefully examined as to change of heart and evidence of regeneration as though he or she were the only one presenting himself or herself. Many of our former members have passed away into the skies, and have joined the church triumphant, but we have four thousand and more left for the church militant. To arms! Quit you like men! We want no reserve corps among them. Go into action, all of you. Some will make cavalry charges. Some will be sharpshooters. Some will stand guard. Some will be on picket duty. Many of you will belong to the rank and file. Let there be no stragglers, none off on furlough, not one deserter. With Christ for Commander-in-Chief, and the one-starred, blood-streaked banner of manger and cross to lead the way, I give the order that the General in the war gave, when rising in his stirrups, his hair flying in the wind he cried out till all the host heard him: "Forward, the whole line!"

There is also something in such a scene to deeply impress one, because it rehearses a death scene. Now, you know, there is something very touching in such an incident. Though you are in a hotel, and it is a stranger that is dying, how softly you move about the place, and if you come up to his couch it is with uncovered head. Even the voice of the jester is stopped, and when the eyes of that stranger are closed it is with emotion. But I am to tell you this morning of a death such as has never before or since occurred. When we die, we die for ourselves, and the crisis is alleviated by all beneficent ministrations. Bathings for the hands, bathings for the feet, the light turned down low or set in the right place, all the offices of affection about us when we come to die. But not so with Jesus. He died not for himself, but He died in torment, and He died for others. He might have moved around in gardens made by His own hands, an earthly potentate amid vineyards and olive groves sloping to the sea. Instead of being tossed in the fishing-boat on Tiberius He might have chosen a sunny day and a pleasant wave for the lake crossing. Instead of being followed by an unwashed rabble He might have charmed the crowds and universities with his eloquence. Instead of a cross and a bunch of twisted thorns on His brow He might have died in the castle of a Roman merchant, the air bland with lilies and frankincense. But no; he died in torture; the good for the bad; the kind for the cruel; the wise for the ignorant; the divine for the human. Oh, how tenderly we feel toward any one who has done a great kindness, and, perhaps, at the imperiling of his own life! How we ought to feel toward Christ, the Captain of salvation, our foes but in the moment He made the victorious charge the lances of death struck him! There was a very touching scene among an Indian tribe in the last century. It seemed that one of the chieftains had slain a man belonging to the opposite tribe, and that tribe came up and said: "We will exterminate you unless you surrender the man who committed that crime." The chieftain who committed the crime stepped out from the ranks and said, "I am not afraid to die, but I have a wife and four children, and I have a father aged and a mother aged, whom I support by hunting and I sorrow to leave them helpless." Just as he said that his father stepped out and said, "He shall not die, I take his place. I am old and well stricken in years. I can do no good. I might as well die. My days are almost over. He can not be spared. Take me." And they accepted the sacrifice. Wonderful sacrifice, you say, but not so wonderful as that found in the gospel, for we deserved to die; aye, we were sentenced when Christ, not worn out with years, but in the flush of his youth, said, "Save that man from going down to the pit; I am the ransom. Put his burden on my shoulders. Let his stripes fall on my back. Take my heart for his heart. Let me die that he may live."

Shall it be told to-day in heaven that, notwithstanding all those wounds, and all that blood, and all those tears, and all that agony, you would not accept Him? There is no woe amid the surroundings of that scene that impresses me more than that of His own mother. You need not point her out to me. I can see by the sorrow, the anguish, the woe, by the up-thrown hands. That all means mother. "Oh," you say, "why didn't she go down to the foot of the hill and sit with her back to the scene? It was too horrible for her to look upon." Do you know when a child is in anguish or trouble it always makes a heroine of a mother? Take her away, you say, from the cross. You can not drag her away. She will keep on looking as long as her son breathes she will stand there looking. Oh, what a scene it was for a tender mother to look upon! How she would have sprung to His side. It was her son. Her son! How she would have clambered up on the cross and hung there herself if her

son could have been relieved. How strengthening she would have been to Christ if she might have come close by Him and soothed Him! Oh, there was a good deal in what the little sick child said upon whom a surgical operation of a painful nature must be performed! The doctor said: "That child won't live through this operation unless you encourage him. You go in and get his consent." The father told him all the doctor said, and added: "Now, John, will you go through with it? Will you consent to it?" He looked very pale and he thought a minute and said: "Yes, father, if you will hold my hand I will." So the father held his hand, and lent him strength through the peril. Oh, woman! in your hour of anguish whom do you want with you? Mother. Young man, in your hour of trouble whom do you want to console you? Mother. If the mother of Jesus could only have taken those bleeding feet into her lap! If she might have taken the dying head on her bosom! If she might have said to him: "It will soon be over, Jesus; it will soon be over, and we will meet again, and it will be all well." But, no, she dared not come up so close. They would have struck her back with their hammers. They would have kicked her down the hill. There can be no alleviation at all. Jesus must suffer and Mary must look. I suppose she thought of the birth hour in Bethlehem. I suppose she thought of the time when with her boy in her bosom she hastened on in the darkness in the flight toward Egypt. I suppose she thought of His boyhood, when He was the joy of her heart. I suppose she thought of the thousand kindnesses He had done her, not forsaking her or forgetting her, even in His last moment, but turning to John and saying: "There is mother, take her with you. She is old now. She cannot help herself. Do for her just as I would have done for her if I had lived. Be very tender and gentle with her. Behold thy mother!" She thought it all over, and there is no memory like a mother's memory, and there is no woe like a mother's woe.

I remark again: This is a tender scene because it is a Christian reunion. Why was it that in the sessional meeting, when I asked a woman if it were her son who sat next to her making profession of his faith, she made no answer; but after a moment, trying to control her emotion, she burst into tears? I said within myself, she need not tell me the story. It is the old story of a prodigal got back. "The dead is alive again and the lost is found." Oh how many families there are that rejoice together to-day. These Christians during the rest of the year, perhaps, will not know much about each other. You go in one circle of society, and these go in some other circle of society, and this one travels in that path and this one the other path; but to-day we will all come on one platform, and we make one confession, and we cling to one cross, and we gaze upon one death anguish. It seems to me this morning not like a church, but like a great family circle, and we join hands around the cross of Christ, and we say, "One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one cross, one Christ, one dogmology, one heaven!" While I stand here it seems to me as if this communion table, which is only seven or eight feet long and three or four feet wide, widens until all the Christians of our own denomination can sit at it; and still the table widens until all the Christians in this land of all names and denominations come and sit at it; and still the table widens until it bridges the sea, and Christians on the other side of the Atlantic come and sit at it; and still that table widens until the redeemed of heaven mingle in the communion. Church militant; church triumphant.

Again, my friends, this is an absorbing scene because it arouses so many precious memories. We look back and remember the days of our childhood, when, long before we knew the meaning of the bread and the wine, we sat on the side pews on sacramental days, or in the galleries, and looked as our fathers, mothers, and older brothers and sisters sat at the communion. Or, if we sat with them, we pulled at mother's dress and said: "What does that mean? What is that in the cup? What is that on the plate?" O, yes; we remember those sacramental days of our boyhood. We remember how much more tender father was on that day than on any other day. We remember how mother stood, and without saying any word looked at us, and her eyes got full of tears. Oh, the dear old soul! They have gone! But until the day of our death we will associate this holy ordinance with their memory. And when our work on earth is done we will just go up and sit down beside them in the heavenly church, as we used to sit beside them in the earthly church, and then we will drink new wine in our Father's kingdom.

I remark again: This scene is tender to-day because it is a confessional. You and I remember the time when if a man had charged us with any thing like imperfection or wrong doing, we would have thrown ourselves back on our honor, and said: "You don't know who you are talking to. I shall resent such an insult to my honor and integrity." We do not feel that way to-day. As we gaze upon the sacrifice of Christ, and think of what we have been and what we have done, our hearts melt within us. We see one dying expiring for our sin, and we hear Him in his dying words begging for our service, and yet how little service we have rendered. Of this short life we have beguiled God even a fragment. Alas! Alas! Some of us have lived out the most of our days, and yet we have rendered to God no earnest service. Sad, that we could have so maltreated Him on whom all our hopes depend. Oh, my brethren and sisters in Christ, to-day join hands with me in a confession before Christ! If there be any place more humble than another, let us take it. If there be any prayer more impotent than another, let us breathe it. If there be any confession more bitter than another, let us weep it out.

Once more: This is a tender and absorbing scene because it is anticipative. My brethren, we are not always going to stay here. This is not our home. This is only the vestibule of the church in which at last, we expect to enter. After awhile, our names will be taken off the church books, or there will be a mark in the margin to indicate that we have gone up to a better church and to a higher communion. Our Father is not going to let His children remain in the dust. The grave is no place for us to stay in. "The trumpet shall sound and the dead shall rise." The Lord shall descend from heaven with a shout and the voice of the Archangel, and ye shall rise. The white robe in which they put us to our last slumber here

must get whiter. Oh, the reunion of patriarchs and apostles and prophets, and of all our glorified kindred, and of that "great multitude that no man can number!" Our sorrows over. Our journey ended. It will be as when kings banquet. And just as the snow of winter melts, and the fields will brighten in the glorious springtime, so it will be with all these cold sorrows of earth; they shall be melted away at last before the warm sunshine of heaven.

While I present these thoughts this morning does it not seem that heaven comes very near to us, as though our friends, whom we thought a great way off, are not in the distance, but close by? You have sometimes come down to a river at nightfall, and you have been surprised how easily you could hear voices across that river. You shouted over to the other side of the river, and they shouted back. It is said that when George Whitefield preached in Third street, Philadelphia, one evening-time his voice was heard clear across to the New Jersey shore. When I was a little while chaplain in the army, I remember how at eventide we could easily hear the voices of the pickets across the Potomac, just when they were using ordinary tones.

And as we come to-day and stand by the River of Jordan that divides us from our friends who are gone, it seems to me we stand on one bank and they stand on the other; and it is only a narrow stream, and our voices go and their voices come. Hark! Hark! I hear distinctly what they say: "These are they who come out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." Still the voice comes across the waters, and I hear: "We hunger no more, we thirst no more, neither shall the sun light on us, nor any heat; for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne leads us to living fountains of water, and God wipe away all tears from our eyes."

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Miss Varina (or Winnie) Davis, who has but recently concluded a sojourn in the Northern States, where she was received with the most assiduous attentions, socially and otherwise, is a younger daughter of Jefferson Davis, her only sister being the wife of J. Addison Hayes, of Tennessee. Miss Davis, who is twenty-four years old, is described as tall, slender and of erect carriage. She is of a typical Southern type, being a pronounced brunette with an oval face. Her hair is jet black and her expression is spoken of as being pensive save when she smiles. She was educated in Germany, and has of late years been almost constantly the companion of her father.

Boston Corbett, who recently so successfully adjourned the Kansas Legislature, owns a small farm near Concordia, Kansas, and is looked upon in the region round about as something more than eccentric. He has an abiding belief that the friends of Wilkes Booth would like to kill him, and for that reason he has not been east for years. He shot Booth while the latter was looking through a small opening in the barn in which he had taken refuge from his pursuers, and fired without orders. The barn had previously been fired, and Booth, possibly hoping in his desperation to draw the shot which came so promptly, was leaning on his crutch at the moment, suffering from the pain of his sprained ankle. As he fell the soldiers at Corbett's side rushed into the barn and dragged him out, and he was soon thrown into a wagon, still breathing, and started on the road to Washington. Corbett was a religious enthusiast of the singing and shouting kind, and the notoriety he won by his shot has not tended to make him less eccentric than he was at that period.

Matt Carpenter, who represented Wisconsin brilliantly in the Senate, at one time decided to enter the ministry, and began the study of theology. He had lost his sight for a time, and there are many old people now living in the little Western town where he spent his first ten years at the bar who can well remember the earnest prayers and eloquent talks of the young lawyer. Carpenter was then a tall, spare, black-eyed fellow, handsome as Lucifer and as dangerous. Rufus Choate sent him to New York to put his eyes under treatment, and he stuck to the law. His determination to go into the ministry was a fleeting surrender to despondency, but his old friends always cherished their dreams of his future here as the great blind preacher of the West. It was at this period in his life that Carpenter acquired his fondness for Scripture reading, a trait which explains the simplicity and clearness of his speeches in the Senate and at the bar.

In his will the late Gen. Durbin Ward gave to his niece, Ella Ward, the jewel-mounted sword which had been presented to him by the privates of his old regiment. He enjoins her that she shall "deliver it to her eldest son, should she ever be blessed with one, and if he should die to the next eldest in succession, and with it the charge never to draw it in a bad cause, and to never leave it sheathed should a good one require its aid, and command him also to send it down to posterity to the eldest son in the direct line so long as any Ward blood can wield a sword, until that blessed time shall come when all swords shall be beaten into ploughshares."

C. P. Huntington, the railway magnate, was the highest bidder at the Graves art sale. He paid \$10,100 for Cayot's "Landscape with Figures." They say of Huntington that when he wants a picture at an auction he bids straight along until he gets it, no matter how exorbitant the price.

THE RUNAWAY MAIDEN.

Beside a little brooklet
There sat a little maiden,
Who cooed a little booklet
And eke was not afraid;
Her glossy, sunny ringlets
Shone like as they were golden—
An angel without winglets
This maiden was, I'm tolden.

She held a prettie flowret
Within her hande well-shapen.
For to this leafy bowet
The maiden had escapen
From gloomy convent outlet,
Which was, perchance, left open
And eomen here to poutlet,
And likewise for to mopen.

But here she found the pamphlet,
Concerning which I've spoken—
Which means a man's that broken;
She read until the owlet
With hoots awoke the welkin,
Then she began to howlet
And, furthermore, to yelkin.

The wall of the damsel
Aroused a neighboring hamlet
Folk thought it was a lambel.
A-bleating for its damlet:
When night began to darken
The western clouds of violet,
And wolves began to barken,
That little maid did diolet.

Eugene Field in Chicago News.

PRESS POINTS.

A colored swell—a black eye.
Did the firemen hang up their hose?
The hen stops laying as soon as eggs get dear.

It's a doggoned sight easier to talk patriotism than it is to act it.

Motto adopted by Secretary Lamar: "Marriage is man's best Holt."

It is the poker player who carries everything with a high hand.

The true Yankee is never short in his reckon-ing.—Merchant Traveler.

None of us are so poor that we can't pay a compliment when it's due.

One good drink of Jersey lightning will make a man feel like thunder.

Foot reading is the latest kink. Verily, these are times that try men's soles!

When a man abandons a party in order to improve it he generally succeeds.

A dollar will go further than it used to, and it makes the distance in quicker time.

The Cologne Gazette ought to be in good odor with the German Government.

For a man to be efficient, like a cable car, he mustn't lose his grip.—Texas Siftings.

Passing around the hat is one way of getting the cepts of the meeting.—Texas Siftings.

If Christmas came every day in the year we could soon get rid of our treasury surplus.

To acquire the art of tobogganing it will be necessary to teach the young idea how to chute!

The man who thinks that the world owes him a living as a general rule never collects the bill.

The European kings are obliged to kiss each other when they meet. So are American women, but they don't mean it, just the same.

Women are charged with smuggling European goods into this country in their bustles. Clearly the bustle is a thing to be sat down upon.

Spread of Hog Cholera.

It has been a mystery to many how the disease known as hog cholera could spread so rapidly from one neighborhood to another. Farmers who pay careful attention to the sanitary condition of their swine are not exempt from this disease, and it has been impossible to satisfactorily explain the sudden appearance of so-called hog cholera in herds of swine apparently healthy.

A gentleman writing the State Department of Agriculture advances the theory that the disease is spread over the country by the crows and other carrion eating birds. It is well known that swine will eat the flesh of hogs that have died with disease, and the statement of Mr. Edwards, the writer of the following letter, is worthy of some consideration. He writes as follows:

"A farmer of my acquaintance, of this locality, informed me yesterday, that while picking corn at home a few days ago he found three fragments of swine flesh in his cornfield on the ground. One fragment was about the size of a man's thumb, the other two pieces were smaller. The appearance of the three fragments indicated that they had been torn, not cut, from the carcass of a hog.

"Now, as hog cholera prevails to an alarming extent in this neighborhood, and crows abound in this locality, and the said farmer noticed crows in their flight crossing and recrossing over his field during the day, he found the fragments of flesh, he is quite confident that these pieces of fresh swine flesh were dropped by the crows."

It would seem from the above that it is very important that all hogs dying from disease should be burned or buried immediately, in order to prevent the disease from being carried from one farm to another by crows and other flesh eating birds.

The foregoing statement would seem to demonstrate that it is possible and highly probable that the dread scourge of hog cholera is frequently carried from place to place by birds of prey.

What a Capitalist Is.

N. Y. Tribune.

A correspondent wants to know what a capitalist is anyway. Well, in this country a capitalist is generally a workingman who has learned how to live on less than he has earned.

LOOK AFTER YOUNG TREES.

The First Summer a Critical Period With Newly Set Trees.

Western Rural.

People are often spasmodic in their care of trees. Some of them set out a quantity of trees in the spring with a great deal of enthusiasm. Nurserymen's instructions are strictly adhered to while the novelty is on and while all things look progressing and hopeful under the fresh spring skies. The growing, budding season rouses the prosperity to dig, delve, plant, and propagate. This is all natural and good, if it is followed up and supplemented by the necessary after-care during the trying season that follows.

The great trouble is that many exhaust all their ardor and enthusiasm before the real work of the season is upon them. The after-care is not forthcoming and for want of it the whole enterprise results in a failure. It looks very bad to see anything planted and afterward neglected, but it looks very bad indeed to see young trees for which a considerable amount of money has been paid, allowed to die out for the want of a little attention; and the immediate loss in dollars is not the greatest item by any means. Those who suffer less in this way, however reasonably it may be expected, are pretty sure to become disgusted with the business and forego all further plantings. This is an uncalculable loss; even if planting is done another year much valuable time is lost, and that of itself is an item of more moment than the few dollars invested. We can't afford to let the years slip away without getting fruit, shelter and ornamental trees about us.

The first summer is a critical time with growing newly-set trees. The first winter is mild compared with it. The hot sun and drying winds must be guarded against. All trees need mulching. I place it above everything else. It is the prime requisite. It performs several offices. It absorbs and retains moisture for the roots, prevents weed and grass growth about the tree, and furnishes fertilizing material for the substance of the whole structure by that most natural process—filtration. As a rule mulching should contain a considerable quantity of fertilizing material in its makeup. Partially rotted stable (excepting for evergreens) is good. Muck, leaves and mold are good for all. For small plants that are bedded thickly together, such as evergreen seedlings, finely cut straw or chaff is good also. It wants to be put on good and deep—so deep that the small seedlings mentioned will almost be buried. And it wants to be kept on all summer. It does but little good to mulch in spring when mulching is but little needed, and then allow it to be scattered about and blown away when hot, dry weather comes on. Renew it if necessary. It is the salvation of the growing tree.

Evergreen trees that have been planted out in spring, either in bed, hedge, row, or separately, should be shaded. No matter if they are marked hardy, transplanted stock, etc. It will pay the biggest kind to shade them.

Very frequently some of my customers write me early in the season saying that their plants are doing finely and asking me if it is really necessary to shade them according to my instruction sheet. Shading will pay every time. It pays here with me in a natural timber country, and it certainly must on an open exposure. I had occasion to plant a hedge row of Am. Arbor Vite this last spring, where about half the length of the row ran under the wide spreading branches of a row of apple trees. The other portion is exposed to the full force of the sun. It ought to satisfy anyone to note the difference. Those under the apple trees are a beautiful dark green, while those out in the sun look rather dubious to say the least. Many of them, and possibly a majority of them, will live, for the Arbor Vite is very hardy, but it is a terrible set-back, even allowing that they pull through.

Evergreen tops want shading during the first season while the roots are getting established. Stakes and boards, cornstalks and poles, or any such material, will do to shade with. Remember that evergreen trees are moved with all their foliage.

At the Mount Sinai Poker Club.

New York Sun.

It is Mr. Blumenthal's deal, and Mr. Cohen polishes his glasses hurriedly with a view to make a careful survey of the shuffle.

Mr. Blumenthal's friend, Mr. Dinkelstein, considers it an appropriate occasion for a remark:

"Mister Cohen, I heart you vas a goot chudch of diamonds. Vill you gindly look at dis chenuine blue-vite, seffenkarat—"

"Oxguse me," replies Mr. Cohen, without removing his eyes from the pack: "gills no addention to diamor's on Chakey Blumenthal's deal. I vas lookin' for glubs."

An Object of Contempt.

Mr. Clay—Proud 'ter see yo', Miss Daisy. Been 'ter bogginnin' any dis wintah?

Miss Mould—Nah; only once. Dat yer Mr. Laffly squeeze me so hard he done bruk foh ribs.

Mr. Clay—I 'spise a hog.

A wide-awake citizen—The midnight baby.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The mayor of Dubuque, Ia., runs a lunch counter and saloon.

In a single ward in the city of Lincoln, Ill., there are thirty-two widows.

A hunter in Nine Pierre, D. T. recently killed a rabbit four feet long.

Delorain, D. T., is four months old. It has 100 houses, 7 stores and 4 hotels.

A Hemlock (Mich.) man humanely chloroforms his hogs before he butchers them.

Mr. Pyron, of Chester, Ill., has a pet crow that talks as fluently as a trained parrot.

There has not been a prisoner in the Le Sueur county (Minn.) jail for three months.

A band of Indian squaws who came into Bangor, D. T., recently, all invested in corsets.

A Pokagon (Mich.) man found a bear's tooth in the center of a solid log recently while chopping.

A preacher of Larkin, Ill., was fined \$1.50 and costs for disturbing a religious meeting of a rival sect.

A lady in South Haven, Mich., has a parlor ornament in the shape of a dead rattlesnake five feet long.

During January fully 1,000 sled loads of bullheads were caught on the borders of Beaver Dam lake, Wisconsin.

Mr. Thomas M. Davis, of Milford, Del., is the owner of an old sleigh. His great-grandfather, Mark Davis, bought it in Philadelphia in 1779.

Carlisle Scott, of Colfax, Ill., has a gray prairie squirrel which was found frozen solid under a strawstack. Mr. Scott thawed it out gradually, and now it is a lively as ever.

Three residents of Kinderhook, N. Y., say they met the ghost of a deceased neighbor on a lonely road near that village one night recently and had a long and entertaining chat with it.

At the Washington Territory penitentiary the rules require that the hair on the right side of prisoner's heads shall be shaved off, while that on the left side is allowed to remain in its normal condition.

While Capt. Cameron, of Portland, Ore., was walking on a dock recently smoking a ball from some unknown rifleman struck his pipe, carrying it all away except a little bit between his teeth.

Albert Nickerson, of Sag Harbor, L. I., is 12 years old. Every day he sits down to the table with his father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, great-grandfather and great-grandmother.

A lightning-rod gave an exhibition in a public place in Lansing, Mich., and gained great admiration by his rapid work with columns of figures. After he had taken up a collection and disappeared it was discovered that his totals were all wrong.

In regard to such animals as frogs, etc., it is pretty hard to say at what time they are dead. I remember the case of a snapper which I caught in a creek in New Jersey. We began by cutting off the head and going through the usual process in such cases. Some time afterward I found the heart (which had not yet been disposed of) still contracting. I take it for granted the animal was really dead, because it had been cooked, and I had eaten it during the interval.—Cor. Philadelphia Ledger.

January Railroad Accidents.

The record of train accidents, published monthly by the Railroad Gazette, shows that in January there were a total of one hundred and forty accidents in the United States, in which forty-seven persons were killed and one hundred and thirty-seven injured. There were fifty-four collisions, seventy-three derailments and thirteen accidents from other causes. There were entirely too many collisions for a country so well advanced in railroad science as this is. But two of these accidents occurred on Indiana roads, which were at all serious in character. The total number of persons killed does not vary so greatly from last year, but in 1886 it was composed almost wholly of employees and scattered along through the month, while this year passengers suffered much more severely in proportion, and the horrible circumstances have focused public attention upon the facts, so that action tending to remedy some of the dangers of railroad travel is already resulting.

Tom Souder's Rat-Trap.

Savannah News.

Tom Souder of Montezuma caught forty-nine rats in one night recently. He put a large wash-pot in the barn and filled it half full of water. Then he floated cotton-seed on the water, sprinkling some meal on the seed for bait. Next morning, to his surprise, he found forty-nine rats in the pot.

The key of life's mystery—The monkey.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.

Kentucky prohibitionists have nominated a full State ticket.

C. Burkard's flour mill at Hudson Wis., burned Saturday. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$40,000.

Mrs. Belle Ellsworth and John Neibert committed suicide together at West Newton, Tenn., Saturday.

Gen. J. J. Linly, of Ocala, has been appointed United States Senator to succeed the late C. W. Jones, of Florida.

The fire losses during February aggregate \$7,500,000—an increase over the average for February during the past thirteen years.

The Pennsylvania company, Thursday, gave notice that on April 5, when the inter-State law takes effect, all special rates will be abolished.

The wholesale grocery house of A. B. Symms & Co., Atchison, Kas., was damaged by fire Saturday night to the amount of \$100,000; fully insured.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s trade circular says adjournment of Congress takes an important cause of the uncertainty and disturbance of values out of the way.

The trunk lines have adopted new classes and rates, which are, in effect, a substantial advance, so that the first result of the new inter-State law is some increase in charges for transportation.

The United States Supreme Court, Monday decided that the imposition of a tax or license, by a municipality or State, upon a drummer from another State is unconstitutional.

The great flour warehouse of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., Minneapolis, collapsed Thursday with about 125,000 barrels of flour. The damage is estimated at \$50,000.

The resolution to submit to the people of Rhode Island a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage, was concurred in by the House, Friday, by a vote of 52 to 7.

The wife of Senator Beck of Kentucky, died suddenly at Washington at 7 o'clock Sunday evening of epilepsy. She had been in ill health for a number of years but her sudden death was not anticipated.

Colonel Gilder, who left Winnipeg last fall for the north pole, via Hudson Bay, has returned to his starting point having missed the last boat. He will go to New York and try it again this summer.

On Tuesday last a large gang of men, together with two engines and a snow plow, were caught in a snow slide at Selkirk, on the Canadian Pacific. Six of the men were smothered before they could be got out.

At Akron, O., Henry Heppert, son of a wealthy business man, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor for the betrayal, under promise of marriage, of a school girl of fourteen years.

At Cynthiana, Ky., Monday afternoon, Paul King, cashier of the Farmers' National bank, committed suicide by shooting himself through the temple with a revolver. He was short in his accounts about \$10,000.

The schooner Alice M. Stroppe, from Grand Banks, reports that on Jan. 30 John Forsberg, Fred Gustafson and John Noran, three of the crew, were drowned while attending trawls, by the capsizing of their dory.

The Chicago board of trade was crazed with excitement Tuesday. May wheat advanced from 77 Friday to 80 Tuesday. It is claimed the "shortage" is the greatest ever known there, and the whole affair was clearly a combination to "squeeze" the "lamb."

A dinner given by Secretary Whitney on Monday evening last to Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, of New York, has been the subject of much gossip ever since. Such delicacies as candied violets and rose leaves were served in dishes of gold, and the ices were served in the shape of watermelon, with strawberries.

The steamer Fleetwood, en route from Louisville to Cincinnati, burst her steam-pipe, Friday morning, near Lawrenceburg, Ind. Three roustabouts—Morris Johnson, John Sherman and one unknown—were fatally scalded, and engineer Frank Good was badly injured. No other serious damage was done. The boat was towed to Cincinnati.

Indianapolis has been admitted as the eighth city of the National Base Ball League, taking the place of St. Louis and Kansas City. The franchise cost Indianapolis parties \$13,000, which will be refunded if it is desired to retire from the League at the close of the season. The Indianapolis team is pronounced an exceptionally strong one.

At 1:30 Sunday afternoon a tow boat going up the river with barges, ran over and sunk a skiff that had just pulled out from Ghent, Ky., containing seven colored persons. The skiff and all on board were swept under the entire fleet of barges. By almost superhuman efforts three of the unfortunates were got ashore, but only one survived. All the others were drowned.

A rusty iron wedge with the initials "A. L." rudely stamped upon it was recently found in an ancient house, near Old Salem, Ill. It has been recognized by former companions of Abe Lincoln as the famous wedge which he used in splitting rails in that vicinity. The initials were made by Lincoln himself in the presence of J. Q. Spears, now a resident of Talula.

Miles Clyne, of Chicago, a well-to-do

grocer, was fatally shot by Mrs. Margaret Shea at her residence early Sunday morning. He was well acquainted with the Shea family, and knew that Mrs. Shea's husband was on duty at fire insurance patrol headquarters. Clyne had demanded admittance to the house and was refused, and was in the act of breaking in when she shot him. He was not under the influence of liquor. Mrs. Shea was at once arrested.

Nina Van Zandt was permitted to enter the Cook county jail Tuesday, and for the first time in six weeks had an opportunity to converse with August Spies, the anarchist, to whom she claims to be married by proxy. She was not permitted to go beyond the cage where visitors converse through the netting and iron bars with the prisoners. She and August Spies stood with their finger-tips together and chatted in a low voice for an hour, when, other visitors being expected, she hurried away.

FOREIGN.

Austria and Russia have arrived at an agreement for the settlement of their difficulties.

Canadian papers profess to believe the retaliatory law will be of great benefit to the Dominion.

One hundred and twenty miners perished by an explosion near Mons, Belgium, Saturday.

Mr. G. Harris Heap, United States consul at Constantinople, died Sunday morning in that city.

Newfoundland is said to be on the verge of a rebellion against England, owing to the mother country's tyranny on the bait question.

General Boulanger has decreed that in the future no officer in the French army shall be allowed to have in his service any foreigner of either sex.

The Stanley expedition for the relief of Emin Bey has arrived at Simonstown Cape of Good Hope. The expedition will take the supplies awaiting it at Simonstown and proceed on its journey at once.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Judge Turpie has forwarded his resignation as District Attorney, and a petition has been forwarded by a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature asking that "Gil" McNutt be appointed to the vacancy.

President pro tem Smith was presented with a gold pen-holder by the Senate pages. Speaker Sayre received a gold watch from the Republican members of both houses, a pair of gold sleeve buttons from the pages and an enlarged picture of himself from the door-keepers. Door-keeper Schreeder received a fine gold-headed cane from the clerks.

The committee of the House to investigate the charges of bribery attending the voting for United States Senator, submitted the evidence with a report that it was not sufficient to warrant the finding that there was corruption in regard to the senatorial voting. It and the testimony were ordered to be printed, and copies sent to each member of the House.

The Democrats held a caucus, Thursday night, and appointed the following joint committee to prepare the memorial to the Senate on Senator Turpie's election: On the part of the Senate—Fowler, Barrett, Urnston and Trippett. On the part of the House—Jewett, Gordon, Kellison and Shambaugh. It is understood that Gov. Gray, Senator Turpie and Hon. Jason B. Brown will be called upon to assist the committee.

Representative Patton, of Sullivan county, Friday evening received a dispatch signed by Director Norvall, Horn and Wilson, of the prison south, notifying him that, in accordance with the almost unanimous recommendation of the Democratic members of the General Assembly, they had appointed him warden of the prison. Mr. Patton received a great many congratulations during the evening, and both Republicans and Democrats express the opinion that a better selection could not be made. The proposition is desirable only so far as it gives a man a record to reform the institution and correct the flagrant abuses that exist there, and this Mr. Patton will doubtless do. The salary is only \$1,500 a year. Mr. Patton is a lawyer by profession, but has been more recently engaged in farming.

The soldier's monument bill is now a law, but this result has been brought about in a circuitous and unusual manner. As indicated by the News Wednesday, the bill was sent from the House to the Governor, properly attested by the signatures of the House officers, but signed by Colonel Robertson as Lieutenant Governor, in behalf of the Senate. Thursday morning Governor Gray sent the bill back to the Senate, where President Smith ordered the secretary to scratch off Robertson's signature, which was done, and then both he and the secretary signed it in the usual way. It was sent back to the Governor, who formally approved it by his signature, and sent it to the office of the Secretary of State, to be recorded with the other laws. In explanation of his action in the matter, the Governor sent a lengthy message to the House, which was merely received but neither read nor spread upon the record as yet.

The Retaliatory Bill Signed.

The President Thursday approved the act to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels in British dominion of North America.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 3, 1887.
SENATE.

The votes by which the general appropriation bill, the bill making appropriations for the new insane hospital, and the bill to pay the clerk of the Supreme Court \$3,500 for indexing papers and records, were considered.

The House bills to legalize proceedings had by the trustees of Salem in reference to the water works, and to legalize incorporation of Windfall, were passed.

The House concurrent resolution, authorizing sale of revised statutes at \$1.50 each, was adopted. Also the House concurrent resolution directing that a room be fitted up in the State House for the department commander of the G. A. R.

The chair announced that the Governor has transmitted for the signature of the President of the Senate the bill for a soldiers' monument which bears the signature of R. S. Robertson, and directed the secretary to take red ink and scratch it effectually out, and then the chair will sign it as correct, it having passed the House and bears the signature of the Speaker of the House.

The bill to prohibit employment of children under fourteen in factories and mines, was passed.

The appointment of Levi Barnett of Hendricks and Louis Jordan of Marion county as commissioners of the reform school, was affirmed.

The appointment of Mrs. Eliza C. Hendricks and Mrs. Mary A. Walker as members of the board of the female reformatory was also confirmed.

Bills passed: Concerning the mining of coal and providing that the weighing shall be done before screening; to compel insurance companies to pay judgments rendered against them in this State; authorizing the issue of graduated drainage bonds for the payment of assessments for constructing drains.

A resolution was adopted, wherein the Senate congratulates the soldiers and sailors of Indiana upon the preservation of the memorial-hall bill from the deliberate attempt of the House of Representatives and of Robert S. Robertson to destroy the same by reason of unwarrantable destruction.

HOUSE.
The Senate bill amending the public offenses act, its purpose being to prevent prosecution of people by non-residents for hunting in the Kanawake regions, and the bill providing that a space be set apart in the capitol for a statue of the late Gen. Pleasant A. Mackleman, were passed. A motion to inform the Senate of the passage of this bill was promptly declared out of order. The Senate bill appropriating \$3,500 for the improvement of Tippecanoe battle grounds was also passed.

Senator Bryant's bill providing for exempting building and loan associations from taxation, except on the amount of money actually in the hands of the treasurer on the first of April, was called up and created lengthy discussion. Speaker Sayre took the floor (first time this session) and spoke earnestly and forcibly in support of the bill.

The bill was then passed.
Also, regulating stay of judgment in criminal cases; legalizing the acts of notaries public; prescribing duties of county clerks in guardianship cases.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4, 1887.
SENATE.

Mr. McDonald offered a resolution, the passage of which was asked by Senators who were soldiers in the United Army, "that Governor Gray, the patriotic and consistent executive of Indiana, has the lasting gratitude of the soldiers of Indiana for his many courtesies in saving the soldiers' monument bill from defeat, and as a matter of justice ask that the message of the Governor, concerning the bill sent to the House of Representatives, be spread on the journal." The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wier offered a resolution calling for the resignation of the directors of the State prison south. After discussion it was postponed until Monday.

Bills passed: Voluntary association amendment bill, giving fair associations the improvement of the breeding and speed of stock; concerning incorporation of towns and drainage therein; concerning insanity inquests; to provide for superintending of work on gravel roads.

The evidence taken concerning the prison north, was presented and placed on file without reading.

A resolution allowing \$1 a day extra to pay three journal clerks, and an amendment was offered to include all clerks, was laid on the table. Pay of extra doorkeepers was fixed at \$5 per day.

Mr. Andrews, the chairman of the committee on temperance, returned several bills on the subject of temperance without recommendation, because Republican members refused to meet with the committee, want of time, etc.

Mr. Schloss offered a resolution instructing the Auditor of State not to issue any warrant to any Senator, officer, or employee, unless signed by Alonzo G. Smith. The provisions of this resolution were applied to the State Treasurer also, and was then adopted.

The House bill for the appointment of a State livestock commission and veterinary surgeon, was passed as it came from the House.

HOUSE.

Mr. Darrach's bill, authorizing the sale of the Beaver Lake lands to the original owners, at 37½ cents an acre, was called up and earnestly supported by the author of the bill and Mr. Dunn, both of whom gave an account of the extended litigation over the land. Pending the discussion, Mr. Jewett, from the special committee appointed to consider the claims of Cornelius Meagher and Henry C. Dickerson for expenses in the contested election case, made a report, recommending the payment of \$225 to each gentleman. The discussion of the Beaver Lake bill was then continued until after the noon hour, Messrs. Patton, Van Slyke, Roberts and others participating.

The resolution to allow Meagher and Dickerson \$225 each for expenses was rejected.
Stenographers, for work on the investigations of the committee on benevolent institutions were allowed \$967, also \$560 were allowed for the expenses of the committee investigating the South-ern prison.

SATURDAY, March 5, 1887.
SENATE.

The House bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors was read the second time. An ineffectual motion was made to suspend the rules and pass it. The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the maintenance of the three new insane asylums, was passed. The House mechanic's lien bill was passed.

The contested election case against Senator David McClure, was reported from committee in favor of McClure. Report sustained.

HOUSE.

Governor Gray sent in a message requesting the House to transfer to his office certain engrossed bills "in order that they may be transmitted to the Senate for the purpose of comparison." The Speaker announced that the request would not be complied with. A motion to grant the request and an appeal from the decision of the chair were both declared out of order. Adjourned until Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7, 1887.
SENATE.

Mr. Weir called up the special order—the resolution calling for the reorganization of the directors of the prison south. The resolution being read, with a pending amendment, declaring it was not intended to reflect on the integrity of the directors. The amendment was rejected and the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. French, from the special committee thereon, submitted a lengthy report as to the condition and management of the insane hospital. The report was concurred, and, on motion of Mr. Urnston, 1,000 copies were ordered printed.

A message from the Governor announced his appointment of Dr. Samuel S. Boots a member of the State board of health to succeed himself—appointment confirmed.

Mr. Bailey offered a resolution of thanks to the president of the Senate, Hon. Alonzo G. Smith, which was adopted. Mr. Ziemerman offered a resolution of thanks to the Democratic press of the Senate for its support of the Senate. It was adopted. Mr. Schloss offered a concurrent resolution that the State should aid the State attorney general in prosecuting the State prison defaulters. Adopted.

A message from the Governor announced his appointment of Mr. John M. Leyton, of Montgomery county, in place of Hon. John M. Shively, declined, and who was appointed Saturday a member of the State board of health. On motion the appointment was confirmed.

A resolution of confidence in the management in the deaf and dumb asylum was adopted. The House bill to repeal the telephone law of 1885 was indefinitely postponed. A resolution to elect a president pro tem was laid on the table.

Mr. Fowler offered an address to the people embracing a statement of the issues between the Senate and the House of Representatives, which was adopted and ordered spread on the minutes.

Mr. Sellers, from the committee thereon, reported that the Governor has no further communication to make to the General Assembly, and recommended that the Senate now adjourn sine die. The Senate so adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was filled with visitors when the House began its last day's session of the regular term.

With Mr. Gardiner in the chair, Judge Roberts, a democrat, offered a resolution expressing the thanks of members of the House to Speaker Sayre for the "able, impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided over the House," and their best wishes for his future welfare. It was unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. Thompson a committee of two, made to consist of himself and Mr. Gordon, was appointed to wait on the Governor and ask if he had any further communication to make to the House.

Mr. Grose, chairman of the committee on benevolent institutions, presented a report of the investigation of the insane hospital, a very lengthy document, covering several hundred pages. Mr. Gordon objected to its consideration, as the original resolution authorizing the investigation had provided that the report and evidence should be printed before any action should be taken. The reading of the report occupied the time until the noon recess for dinner.

Majority and minority reports of the committee on benevolent institutions were received. The majority report was adopted. The minority report of the committee on the Northern prison was adopted. It differs from the majority only in regard to the contract labor system. Provision was made for a committee to investigate the convict labor system.

Adjourned sine die.
Both houses adopted a resolution of sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for home rule, and both houses "thanked" almost everybody within reach.

Legislation Accomplished.

The summary of bills passed by both Houses and approved by the Governor shows that not much has been accomplished in the way of legislation. Among those acts are legalizing the incorporation of the towns of Bunker Hill, Tipton, Orleans, Middleburg, Hamilton, Dunkirk and Pionetown. Mr. Jewett's bill requiring weekly payment to employees passed. Of the relief measures that were introduced, those were passed providing for the payment of the claim of Baker, Smith & Co., of \$321 for steam apparatus at the insane hospital; \$2,500 to W. W. Barford for printing; \$500 to Levi E. Green, and other acts for the relief of Rasseles Jones, the surdus of W. K. Merrifield, Samuel Dickerson and Nathan Gillett. Among the important measures that have gone to the Governor and been approved by him are the acts to establish the Indiana Soldiers' Orphans' home, which carries with it an appropriation of \$100,000 to erect new buildings and buy fifty acres of that portion of real estate now leased by the home; to erect the Hendricks and Colfax monuments on State grounds; to establish the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth at Fort Wayne, for which \$50,000 for buildings, \$10,000 for real estate and \$1,500 to pay teachers and maintain the children at Ft. Wayne while the building is in course of construction, were appropriated; to provide for the erection of a State Soldiers' monument or monument and memorial hall, for which \$200,000 is appropriated. Other bills, sent from the Senate to the Governor, on Saturday, for his approval, and which he will probably sign, provide for the placing of the Hackleman statue in one of the niches of the capitol rotunda; \$3,500 for the repairing of the fences and preservation of the Tippecanoe battle-ground; prescribing a method of taxation of building and loan associations which exempts all but the money on hand the 1st of April of each year from tax assessment; providing for the affliction of the death penalty at the State's prisons, which requires sheriffs to take the condemned prisoners to one or the other of these prisons five days before the execution is to take place, and there it is to be carried out between midnight and sunrise on the day fixed; concerning penalty for hunting in lands, inclosed or open, which makes it lawful for any one to hunt on these lands, notwithstanding the claims of hunting clubs, to the exclusive use of the lands. Acts concerning the organization and perpetuity of voluntary associations relative to the importation of horses; authorizing cities and towns to issue bonds to fund indebtedness, referring to \$200,000 of the debt of Fort Wayne, which is to be refunded at a lower rate of interest; in relation to Green River Island, authorizing the governor to proceed in the federal courts toward the settlement of the claims to this island urged both by this State and Kentucky; regulating the taking-up of animals; releasing a judgment in the Lagrange Circuit Court; requiring payment of employees of mining and manufacturing companies every two weeks in cash, which is designed to do away with the store-check system; authorizing the trustees of Jamestown to compromise tax claims, and amending section 10 of the drainage act of 1885, complete the bills that have passed both houses.

In addition to these the Senate passed thirty-nine bills that were not referred to the House, and the House passed fifty bills that did not reach the Senate. There were 337 bills introduced in the Senate during this session.

New Jersey Senator.

The deadlock in the New Jersey Legislature was broken Wednesday by the election of Rufus Blodgett. This result was brought about, after a very turbulent scene, by the Republicans and four anti-Abbott Democrats, voting for Blodgett. Blodgett is superintendent of the New York and Long Branch Railroad and is one of the most active Democratic politicians in the State.

Fishermen Rejoicing.

There was great rejoicing in Gloucester, Mass., Thursday, among owners and fishermen over the passage of the Edmunds bill. At noon all the bells were rung, colors hoisted and guns fired.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

The revival meetings at Martinsville are still in progress with unabated interest, 250 persons having made professions of Christianity up to date.

A tramp was shot and killed by Cornelius Sutton while trying to break into a farm house, seven miles west of Indianapolis, Monday night.

A business man in Rushville, heretofore presumed to be fairly intelligent and wide-awake, contributed \$2,050 to gold-brick swindlers in Hamilton, O., last week.

The students of Wabash college have signified their intention of adopting knickerbockers as a college uniform. If the scheme succeeds, cloaks and broad-brimmed hats will be adopted.

Mother Angela, one of the most widely-known women in the country, a niece of Thomas Ewing and cousin of James G. Blaine, died at Notre Dame, Ind., Friday.

At Greensburg, the jury, after being out all night, brought in a verdict of \$1,200 against the Big Four Company for the killing of George Weber near Batesville last fall.

Bridget Hayes's barn at Dunkirk, together with all its contents, consisting of two horses, one mule, about ten tons of hay, 500 bushels of corn, machinery and farming utensils, burned Thursday. Loss about \$1,500.

A barn belonging to Adam Gurlock, living five miles from Madison, was burned Thursday night. Four horses, two sheep and a calf were burned to death, besides a lot of hay, corn and other grain. Loss about \$1,000.

George W. Baker and Marion Bond, whose imported calves were killed to prevent the spread of disease in Clinton county, brought suit for damages against David P. Barner and Joseph Carmack, but the jury found for the defendants.

At Vincennes, Tuesday, Judge Mallot over-ruled the motion for a suspension of judgment in the case of ex-Treasurer Hollingsworth, for embezzlement, and the three years' sentence will stand unless set aside by the Supreme Court.

United States custom officers appeared in Ligonier and at once proceeded to the farm of Scott Gallaway, a few miles south of town, where they confiscated seven head of horses, just imported from Canada without having the requisite duties paid thereon. The horses are valued at \$15,000.

William O. Laughlin, the old gentleman from Lett's Corner, who bought his fine coffin a few days since, is now in trouble over it. No one in Lett's Corner will give him a place to store it. Neither his daughter nor any of the neighbors will have it about, and it still remains in the depot.

H. H. Francis, editor of the Michigan City Dispatch, has filed an affidavit with the clerk of the Laporte Circuit Court, charging A. T. Vreeland, member of the common council of that city, with being a habitual drunkard, and asked that he may be adjudged to have forfeited his office and the office be adjudged vacant. The case will be heard at the April term of court.

Some time ago a man was murdered at Warsaw, Ky., and his murderer, who escaped, was said to be James Plew formerly of Vevey. Plew's friends denied it, and claimed that he had died in the south before the murder occurred. Sunday Plew's remains were landed at Vevey, accompanied with the certificate of a physician as to his sickness and death, thus exonerating him.

Patents were granted Indianians Thursday as follows: Charles F. Chamberlain and G. L. Lamb, Goshen, scrubbing-brush; Park B. Graham, Greencastle, guide for edge-molding machines; Augustus St. Clair, Van Buren, carriage-brake; Caleb T. Tower, assignor to Economist Plow Company, South Bend, sulky plow; Henry C. Fox, Evansville, lamp attachment for sad irons; Albert S. Miller, slate-wire stretcher; John A. Lacey, Rural, cockle separator.

In Ohio township, Crawford county Wednesday evening, Thomas, the seventeen-year-old son of Samuel Bird, was alone in a room at their home with his thirteen-year-old sister. He ordered the girl to do something that was contrary to the order of her mother, and she refused to obey him. That so infuriated the young ruffian that he seized a shotgun in the room loaded with buckshot and fired upon her, depositing the entire load of heavy shot in the back and shoulders, inflicting fatal wounds.

Mary Baker, the famous White county fasting girl, has lapsed into her former condition. At the end of the one hundred and fifth day the patient took bits of jelly, paregoric and water, and it was believed that she would speedily recover. Dr. Reed, of Monon, Miss Baker's physician, says no food is retained by the faster, and as the flesh is wasted away, nothing now remains to sustain life. Death is again looked for at any moment. This unparalleled fast began last October.

Utica, Clark county, bears the distinction of numbering among its citizens, probably the smallest baby in the world. It was born on last Friday to the wife of Raymond Ferguson, a farmer, and only weighs sixteen ounces. It is well formed and in very good health. The arms of the little stranger are just four inches long, while its legs measure four inches. The attending physician says it will survive if nothing unforeseen happens. The mother and father of the midwife each weigh over 150 pounds, and are in the best of health.

The administrator of the estate of Leander Smith, the septuagenarian, who died last week at Milan, in taking an inventory and appraising the effects discovered a large amount of hidden treasure, \$1,950 of old gold coin being found in a jar of rancid lard, while other large sums were found secreted in places equally as unique.

THE K. OF L. AND THE POPE.

Summary of Cardinal Gibbons' Statement in Favor of the Labor Organization. The Pope Himself Favors the Aspirations of Modern Labor—New York Knights Greatly Pleased.

In giving the Pope his opinion as to the K. of L. organization, Cardinal Gibbons says:

It seems to me plain that the Holy See cannot entertain the proposal to condemn the association:

1. Because such a condemnation does not appear to be justified either by the letter or spirit of its constitution, of its laws, or by the declaration of its leaders.

2. That such a condemnation does not appear necessary in view of the transient form of the organization and of the social condition of the United States.

3. That it would not be prudent on account of the reality of the wrongs of the workmen, and the fact that the existence of such is allowed by the American public.

4. That it would be dangerous to the reputation of the church in our democratic country.

5. That it would be powerless to compel the obedience of our Catholic workmen, who would regard it as false and iniquitous.

6. That it would be destructive, as well, instead of beneficial in its effects, forcing the sons of the Church to rebel against their mother, and to range themselves with condemned societies which they have hitherto avoided.

7. That it would be ruinous to the financial support of the church and to the raising of Peter's pence.

8. That it would turn into doubt and hostility the marked devotion of our people toward the Holy See.

9. That it would be regarded as a cruel blow to the authority of the bishops of the United States, who, it is well-known, protest against such a condemnation.

I trust that the considerations here presented have shown sufficiently clearly that such would be the results of the condemnation of the Knights of Labor of the United States. Therefore, I leave their cause with full confidence in the wisdom and prudence of your Eminence and of the Holy See.

It is said, on authority, that there is no likelihood that the Holy See will take any other than the most favorable view of the attitude of Cardinal Gibbons and the American Bishops toward the Knights of Labor. The statements drawn up by the Papal legate, the letters of certain American Catholic statesmen to the Pope, and the personal opinion of Cardinal Manning, all support Cardinal Gibbons. The Pope himself, it is said, favors the aspirations of modern labor.

Cardinal Gibbons' favorable report to Pope Leo as to the standing of the Knights of Labor, was received with much rejoicing by the Knights of New York. The position taken by Cardinal Gibbons, they say, will settle the whole matter, as he is a special favorite with the pope, and his advice as to the treatment of any matter in which the United States is concerned will, it is declared, be taken as it is given. This report of Cardinal Gibbons has no bearing whatever on the McGlynn case; nor will it endorse by the Pope carry with it anything more than an approval of the general plan of the order. In any diocese where a branch of the order may develop dangerous tendencies, the local bishop will still have the power to deal with it.

The Emperor is For Peace.

The new reichstag assembled Wednesday in accordance with the imperial summons. The aged Emperor and Prince Bismarck received an enthusiastic reception. The Emperor's speech was read from the throne. In it he says he is gratified at the benevolent disposition the pope has shown toward the empire. The foreign policy of the empire is continually directed to the maintenance of peace with all powers, and especially Germany's neighbors. The present reichstag will, without dissent or division, give unanimous expression to the resolution; the Government will put forth its full strength and full panoply now and at all times against any attack upon the frontier.

THE MARKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9, 1887.
WHEAT, No. 2 Mediterranean 83½¢; No. 3 do 82½¢; No. 2 red 84½¢; No. 3 red 83½¢; rejected 72¢; from wagon, 83½¢.
CORN, No. 1 white, 40¢; No. 2 do, 38¢; No. white, 37½¢; No. 2 yellow 37¢.
OATS, No. 2 white, 30¢; No. 3 do, 29¢; No. 2 mixed, 28¢; rejected, 27¢.
HAY, choice, \$10.00.
HOES—Heavy packing and shipping, \$5.00; heavy 8¢; light mixed packing, \$4.50; pigs and hogs roughs, \$3.50-\$4.25.
CATTLE—Extra choice shipping, \$4.75-\$5.00; good to choice, \$4.25-\$4.50; medium fair and good, \$4.00-\$4.25; common, \$3.75-\$4.00; extra choice heifers \$5.75-\$6.00; good to choice, \$5.00-\$5.25; medium fair and common, \$4.00-\$4.25; extra choice cows \$4.50-\$4.75; good to choice, \$4.00-\$4.25; medium, fair and common, \$3.75-\$4.00; real calves, \$4.50-\$5.00; cows and calves \$2.00-\$4.00.
SHEEP—Extra choice wethers, \$4.25-\$4.50; good to choice mixed, \$3.75-\$4.25; medium, fair and common mixed, \$3.50-\$3.75; extra choice lambs \$4.50-\$5.00.
FLOUR, patent, \$4.00-\$4.25; extra fancy, \$4.00-\$4.25; fancy \$3.75-\$4.00; choice \$3.40-\$3.60.
COAL, anthracite, \$7.00; Pittsburg, \$4.00; Bran block, \$3.25.
EGGS, BUTTER AND POULTRY—Eggs, 12¢; butter, fancy country, 14¢; sells at 16¢; country 10¢; 10¢, selling from store at 14¢; 10¢; poultry—winter chickens, 8¢ per pound; hens, 7¢; 7¢ per pound; roosters, 3¢; turkey hens, 7¢; toms 6¢; geese, full-feathered, \$7.75 per dozen; picked, \$8.00; ducks 6¢; a pound.
PROVISIONS—Bacon prices—cured, cured hams "reliable" brand, 11¢; cottage 7¢; English breakfast bacon, 10¢; shoulders, 7¢; bacon clear sides, 8¢.
MISCELLANEOUS—Green cow hides, 6¢; steers 6¢; green calf, 7¢; salted, do, 8

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THE BANNER.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Greencastle, Ind., Post-office
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Greencastle, Indiana.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

An exchange says—

"Judge Gresham did not add any thing to his presidential boom in the decision rendered by him in the Perkins case."

Judge Gresham has not been trying to get up a "Presidential boom," and his decisions are not made with any view of that sort. Therein is his great merit. As a Judge he is not a partisan, but stands as an exponent of the law. If the Indianapolis lawyers did not know enough to prosecute Perkins in a court having jurisdiction, that was not Judge Gresham's fault. If that Committee of One Hundred will send over here we can furnish them with a number of attorneys who can make the prosecution suck, and send Perkins to jail until he answers or rots.

A large part of the stuff published as "local news" by many papers is really no news at all, and is hardly worth private recital even. And there is often a repetition of stereotyped forms of expression that becomes wearisome to the reader. More and more it is becoming the rule of well-conducted newspapers to condense by eliminating all surplusage, and by putting many paragraphs into one, leaving the space gained to be occupied by matter of some value to the public. What we want is that which goes to make up local history, and the important event should be fully related. We state this for the guidance of our correspondents.

A valued friend of the BANNER writes—

"I am disgusted with this Indianapolis business. I am afraid that it will soon begin to appear that the people are not capable of governing themselves, and bullies will rule. We are not so much in need of law-abiding men as of law-enforcing men. If it takes blood to enforce the law, let there be blood."

Rather, let us patiently await the verdict of the people upon this iniquitous business. We believe that they are sound yet, and will make the proper disposition of all lawless individuals or parties. The Democratic party must go.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was stricken with apoplexy Friday morning, and died Tuesday morning. His age was 74 years. The funeral services take place this morning at Plymouth Church, where the body will lie in state until Saturday.

A number of Terre Haute business men visited the South recently in search of the "New South" and great business boom supposed to be located somewhere in that region. They say that it exists mostly on paper, and is largely a fiction.

A woman disappeared from the Insane Asylum in September, and no trace of her has been found since.

The Central Railroad is the greatest power in Illinois. Its depot at Chicago is situated on the harbor front, and for years the Company has been gradually encroaching upon the water by filling in and claiming the land thus made. The citizens witnessed this spoliation of their harbor and the unlawful creation of valuable territory until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and then they asked the United States Court to grant a restraining order. The case came before Judge Gresham at Chicago last week, it being the general desire, since his speedy disposition of the Wabash case, that he should also decide this question. He was about to give it his attention when a somewhat sensational incident occurred. Attorney John N. Jewett arose in behalf of the Company and opposed the motion, saying the Illinois Central wished the case heard by Judge Blodgett, and not by Judge Gresham. Judge Gresham's face flushed hotly, and he interrupted Mr. Jewett to say that he would have nothing to do with the case. Nothing could be more offensive to a judge than to be told in so many words that parties feared he would not try their case fairly. He had no respect for a Court that would allow itself to be influenced by personal considerations or fear to do its duty. He knew nothing whatever about the case, nor what interests were involved but he could see no reason why he should be objected to as a judge to try it. Under the circumstances he would not touch it, but he wished it distinctly understood in the future, that any case which came before him in the regular way, he would not shrink from hearing for any insinuations of counsel. Mr. Jewett did not reply. The result will probably be that neither Judge Gresham nor Blodgett, but Justice Harlan will hear the case. The affair has attracted wide attention, and shows that the plundering corporations stand in great fear of Judge Gresham. The objection made to him under such circumstances is a great compliment.

In the recent occurrences at Indianapolis there has been much to exasperate Republicans, but through it all appears bright and clear this fact—the Republican party stands, under every provocation, as the representative of law and order and of peaceful methods. Every legal form and exaction was quietly submitted to, until the final decision of the Supreme Court was rendered in favor of Col. Robertson, whereupon he undertook to preside over the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, but was prevented by force. At that moment Mr. Smith ceased to be de facto President of the Senate, there being a plain provision of the organic law to the contrary, and the House refused thereafter to recognize the Senate until that body should obey the law and seat the Lieutenant-Governor. This is the case upon which we will go before the country at the next election, and it is the proper course in a free government where the majority is supposed to peacefully rule. It will be time

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enough to talk of resorting to force after we have exhausted all peaceful means. A fight means civil war, and this the Republican party will never bring upon the country, unless it be in vindication of their right to be free and equal citizens. But the Democratic policy at Indianapolis the past winter would have already deluged the State in blood had it been met by Republicans in the same spirit. No plainer demonstration could be made that it is only in our hands that the Republic is safe. This is the issue for 1888, and we believe it will make Indiana Republican by 25,000 majority.

Scholarship is a mechanical quality; it comes from without, and has a tendency to make machines of men. Character is innate—it comes from within. Without scholarship, character is at a disadvantage, but not helpless, for some of the greatest things in history have been accomplished without its aid. But scholarship without character is unreliable and worthless. Mugwump civil-service reform puts scholarship first, whereas it ought to be secondary. The most capable scholar may be the most unfit man for public position. Instances: Jefferson Davis, Capt. Jack Howard, Dr. Harrison, Green Smith, and others too numerous to mention. The trouble with these men was not a want of scholarship, but a lack of correct principles, representing sound characters. Doubtless each one of them could have passed a creditable civil-service examination, and furnished numerous testimonials, as required by the civil-service law, and so have been eligible to any position they sought; but who will now say that they ought to have been appointed?

Leading Democrats at Washington are very sore concerning the action of King Cleveland during the closing hours of Congress. He seemed to have no respect for them whatever. With him the lick-spittle, Dan Lamont, is a bigger man than any Congressman. It would be clearly legal for him to sign the laws adopted, subsequent to the adjournment, but this he refuses to do, notwithstanding the many interests that will suffer, because of his bull-headedness. The wonder grows every day that any President elected by the people should act in this high-handed way. The weather service will be cut off. Many pensioners will fail to get their dues, and Government laborers their pay. The postal service and courts will be crippled. National improvements will be stopped, and a long train of evils will come upon the country, while those we have will be greatly intensified, all, because we have a Democratic President.

The Democratic party can never obliterate the record it has made in this State the past winter. The black and offensive spot will not out.

He Doesn't Tell It All.

Surveyor Walls publishes an official statement, in the Martinsville Republican, of the cost of the Putnam county free gravel roads. He does not describe those roads. He does not tell the confiding people of Morgan county that many of those roads, which he shows cost \$1,500 a mile, are not worth fifteen cents. He does not show that other roads, but little better, will cost, including the bridges, nearly \$4,800 a mile by the time they are paid for. He does not show that none of these roads exceed nine feet in width. He does not show that the people were so greatly outraged in the building of those roads that Surveyor Walls, whom they held to be partly responsible, was overwhelmingly defeated for re-nomination by his own party, and that it was declared by Democrats all over the county that they would vote with the Republicans if his name was put upon the Democratic ticket. What is the meaning of this raid upon Morgan county, anyway? Is somebody after a job?

Six weeks ago Jesse Spann was compelled to bid adieu to his profession, while making a speech in the Kennedy murder trial. He had spoken about an hour and those who heard him say it was the best first hour's argument he ever made in any case. He remarked to the writer the next morning, after the verdict was rendered, that he was confident, if he had been permitted to have closed his argument, ten years would have been the limit to the sentence of his client. Mr. Spann has been a sick man for the last four months, but would not give up until compelled to. After being confined to his room for a few days, he got up and came up in town, visited his different friends, but was no better except being rested up somewhat, the same bad symptoms being persistent. At times he seemed to be gaining some, but in a short time he would be back at the beginning. He was always hopeful, and a more patient, grateful sick man no one ever met. He was always willing, and without a murmur, ready to do anything that was suggested. When he realized that all had been done that could be, he calmly said, "Doctor, it is no use; the worst must come, and I only wish it was over."—Rushville Graphic.

The disease which killed Mr. Spann, after so much suffering, was contracted in the army. Everywhere such victims are patiently waiting for the end, and, like Jesse, wishing "it were over."

The gallant Colonel Matson succeeded in killing the bill to pension Mrs. Logan. Brave Colonel! That one victory of our doughty warrior must make the bones of John Morgan rattle with laughter.

The Lake Front in Court.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.
It is very evident that the Illinois Central Railroad people are not as anxious to have the lake front case come to trial as they pretended to be some years ago. If there were no other evidence than their action before Judge Gresham last Wednesday that would have proved sufficient. For years they have used every means to keep the Attorney General quiet and let the pending suit slumber, at the same time giving out the idea to the public that the question at issue was a plain, simple one, to which there could be but one conclusion; that they were anxious to have it arrived at and their title thus definitely confirmed. Yet every time an earnest forward movement has been attempted for the purpose of putting the case ahead it has been opposed by them in every way possible. When the present suit was brought

by Messrs. Williams & Thompson, at the request of certain property holders along the lake shore, and the railroad managers were informed that unless they ceased at once from driving piles an injunction would be asked they immediately desisted; and then gave out the idea that the attorneys had so little confidence in their case that they dared not ask for an injunction. Again, only a few months ago, when they began driving piles at Sixteenth street, a simple threat of injunction was sufficient to cause them to stop at once. When in January last Congressman Adams offered a resolution authorizing the Attorney General to make the United States a party to this suit a great array of legal talent was sent at once to Washington to prevent the passage of the resolution. And now when the counsel for the people go before Judge Gresham to ask an injunction they tremble in their boots. It is well known that Judge Gresham is not popular with thieves, bootleggers, monopolists, nor evil-doers of any kind, but we were hardly prepared for such an open confession, as the action of Wednesday appeared to be, on the part of the attorneys of this great corporation. Justice is the last thing the evil-doer wants. He pretexts anything to that, and Judge Gresham has the reputation of dealing out justice. The action of the railroad's attorneys on Wednesday was an insult to the Court, and deserved even more than the sharp rebuke received. But they are anxious for delay, and will brave much to secure it. Their action has served to fix the attention of the community on the case, and the next move will be watched for with great interest. Let the counsel for the people "push things," and if there is to be delay let the responsibility rest upon the courts of justice.

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—REV. DR. HOWARD CROSBY.

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FROM JOHN P. D. JOHN, A. M., D. D.
I regard Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia "the best work of general reference before the public for the great majority of the people. Add to this its marvelous cheapness and it makes the work all that can be desired for the purpose of a general Cyclopædia.—Dr. J. P. D. John.

I heartily concur in the above opinion.—Joseph Carhart.

After a careful examination and comparison of Johnson's Revised and Appletons' Cyclopædias, I have no hesitancy in saying that the former is decidedly superior in all matters of accurate information along the lines in which a cyclopædia is really valuable. I have therefore arranged to exchange my Appletons, Revised even for Johnson's.—John B. DeMotte, Prof. of Physics.

It gives me great pleasure to express my very high appreciation of Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia Revised, finding it convenient, comprehensive and practical in a most remarkable degree—just such a work as a live student should have at his elbow. I have, therefore, concluded to add it to my library.—James Riley Weaver, Prof. of Political Philosophy.

The local agent of this great work is Prof. G. W. Lee, of this city. He will be glad to see any one interested in Cyclopædias. We refer you to Prof. Alexander Martin, Henry B. Longden, J. R. Weaver, James Baldwin, W. T. Ayres, S. L. Bowman, John B. DeMotte, W. H. Mace, Rev. G. W. Bainum, Messrs. W. L. Kaufman, C. L. Harper, J. E. Keeler and F. E. Mills, all of whom have ordered it for their libraries, or to Prof. Joseph Carhart, who has owned the old edition for years; or to Prof. J. P. D. John, who warmly endorses it.

You will notice how quickly thoroughly successful article is imitated and also that the imitations are without merit, as they are gotten up by unscrupulous parties. Beware of imitations of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. The genuine is sold by J. E. Allen and promptly cures dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, acute malaria diseases, poor appetite, low spirits, headache, or diseases of the kidneys, stomach and liver. Price fifty cents.

New Advertisements.

CATARH SIMPLE TREATMENT FREE
CATARH SIMPLE TREATMENT FREE
B. S. LAUDERBACH & Co, 73 Broad-st, Newark, N. J.

FARMS on the James River, Va., in
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VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS
For Sale or Exchange.
FREE Catalogue.
R. B. CHAFFIN & Co., Richmond, Va.

AGENTS WANTED (Samples free)
for Dr. Scott's beautiful
Electric Corsets, Brushes, Belts, Etc. No
risk, quick sales. Territory given, satisfaction
guaranteed. DR. SCOTT, 841 Broadway, N.Y.

WANTED Ladies to work for us at their
homes, \$7 to \$10 per week can be
quietly made. No photo painting; no canvassing.
For full particulars, please address
at once, CHICEST ART CO., 19 Central St.,
Boston, Mass. Box 570.

DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and
successful Cure at your
own home, by one who
was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by
the most noted specialists without benefit.
Cured himself in three months, and since
then hundreds of others. Full particulars
sent on application.
T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St. New York.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

The Best Cure for Coughs, Weak Lungs, Asthma, Indigestion, Inward Pains, Exhaustion. Combining the most
valuable medicines with Jamaica Ginger, it exerts a curative
power over disease unknown to other remedies.
Weak Lungs, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, and the
distressing effects of Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels
are dragging thousands to the grave who would recover
their health by the timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic.
It is new life-giving strength to the aged. 50c. at Drug-
gists. Hiscox & Co., 163 William Street, N. Y.

CURE FOR THE DEAF

DR. J. P. D. JOHN'S PATENT IMPROVED CURE FOR THE DEAF
Hearers' success has been secured by the use of
natural drum, invisible, comfortable and
effective. It is a new and original method of
cure, and even of those who have been deaf
many years. Price, 50c. per bottle. HISCOX,
163 William Street, New York. Mention this paper.

KNABE

PIANOFORTES.

Unequaled for

Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

Nos. 204 & 206 West Baltimore St., Baltimore.

No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BENSON'S PULMONARY PLASTERS

Winter Exposure Causes Coughs,

Colds, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Pneumonia,
Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, and
other ailments, for which Benson's Cap-
sine Plasters are admitted to be the best
remedy known. They relieve and cure in a
few hours when no other application is of
the least benefit. Endorsed by 5,000 Physi-
cians and Druggists. Beware of imitation
names, such as "Cap-sine," "Cap-sin," "Cap-sin," or "Cap-sine." Ask for
Benson's and take no other. Examine care-
fully when you buy. All druggists. SEA-
BURY & JOHNSON, Proprietors, New York.

KASKINE

(THE NEW QUININE.)

No Bad Effect.
No Headache.
No Nausea.
No Ringing Ears.
Cures Quickly.
Pleasant, Pure.

A POWERFUL TONIC

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A Specific for Malaria,

RHEUMATISM,

Nervous Prostration,

and all Germ Diseases,

Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., "Universal success."

St. Francis Hospital, N. Y., "Every patient
discharged cured."

Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 54 East 25th
N. Y., (late Prof. in N. Y. Med. College) writes:
"Kaskine is superior to quinine in its
specific power, and never produces the
slightest injury to the hearing or constitution."

The U. S. Examining Surgeon, Dr. L. R.
White, writes: "Kaskine is the best medi-
cine made."

St. Joseph's Hospital, N. Y., "Its use is in-
dispensable. It acts perfectly."

Kaskine is pleasant to take and can be used
without special medical counsel.

Send for the great list of testimonials un-
paralleled in the history of medicine. \$1.00
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by
mail on receipt of price.

THE KASKINE CO., Warren St., New York.

R. W. ALLEN. A. E. ALBAUGH.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN.

Talbot's Block, Greencastle.

We have opened a Grain, Flour and
Feed Store as above.

The Highest Market price Paid for
Grain of all kinds.

The Best brands of Flour can be had
for \$4.50 per barrel—roller process—
guaranteed to be first-class.

Buckwheat flour, Graham flour, extra
good meal.

Everything in the Feed line can be
had at very low prices, delivered to any
part of the city.

CASH FOR WHEAT AT ALL TIMES.

ALLEN & ALBAUGH.

The Most Desirable and Attractive SPRING STOCK

—Of Men's, Boys' and Children's—

CLOTHING, NOBY HATS

—And a full line of—

Gent's Furnishings,

White and Colored Shirts,

and everything new in Ties that has
ever been brought to this market,
now being opened at the

Model Clothing and Hat House,

Direct from the manufacturers, at prices that
cannot be beat.

B. F. HAYS & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
 Gents' Furnishings.
 Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Etc., Etc.
LAUNDRY AGENTS.
 Collars and Cuffs sent every Wednesday and returned on Saturday.
 South Side Public Square.

Scott's Shoe Store!

THE POPULAR SHOE HOUSE!

Our success in the past enables us to offer great inducements to our customers at the present time.

Our aim is to sell the best class of goods at the lowest market value.

Our stock is complete and the largest in the city.

Call and see us!

Scott's Shoe Store!

West Side Square.

Miss FIDA A. LESTER'S MUSICAL COURSE.

PRIMARY YEAR.

New England Conservatory Method.
 Czerny's Etudes in Mechanism, op. 819.
 Czerny's Etudes in Velocity.
 First Lessons in Thorough Bass.

MIDDLE YEAR.

Jacob Schmitt's Second Precept for Advanced Players, and Supplement, op. 230.
 Heller's Art of Phrasing, op. 16.
 Thorough Bass.
 History.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Heller's Etudes; Introductory to the Art of Phrasing, op. 45.
 Loeshhorn's Etudes, Book I.
 Kullak's Octave Etudes, Book I.
 Czerny, op. 9.
 Tone Poets.

SENIOR YEAR.

Chopin's Sonatas.
 Mozart's Sonatas.
 Beethoven's Sonatas.
 Thorough Bass Completed.
 Scales of Liszt and those of more modern composers.

Residence, South Indiana Street.
 10m3

J. A. Crose will leave, Saturday, for a pleasure trip to Florida.

Miss Anna Kelly has gone to Indianapolis to take lessons in trimming millinery goods.

Elder Fleming, of the Christian church, is conducting a protracted meeting in Cartersburg.

Dr. L. C. Buckles, of Terre Haute, is still in very poor health. He will visit Kansas soon and subsequently California.

Charley Southard has retired from the railroad business at Indianapolis, and is traveling for Lovett & Wysong, candy manufacturers.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church have started a Sunday school in the ladies waiting room at the North Depot, Mrs. Carrie Waltz serving as Superintendent.

Mr. Boley has retired from the management of Brattin's jewelry store and is succeeded by D. M. Bowers, of Brazil, who has moved his family here. Mr. Boley will go into business for himself, and is opening a stock in Gordon's shoe store.

SOAPS!

—WE HAVE THE—

Cheapest Line of Soaps

Ever brought to town.

Two bars of good laundry soap, 5 cents
 One bar of Spot Cash soap, 5 cents
 Two cakes of Toilet soap that retail elsewhere at 10 cents, for 5 cents
THE ROSS—a perfect whapper, the size of 3 ordinary bars, for 10 cents. Save money by looking at our Soaps.

WEIK & CO.,

Grocers and Bakers.

Greencastle, Ind

A second stone bridge will be put up in Forest Hill.

W. H. Percy has bought his partner's interest in the barber shop.

The Episcopal Church is still growing. Eight persons were confirmed Friday evening.

Mrs. John Lockridge has gone to Indianapolis to visit her sister, Jennie Truett, who is sick.

A disreputable house south of West College is becoming a nightly annoyance to the neighbors. Two young men were fined by Mayor McClary for trespassing upon it.

The closing lecture of the course by Dr. Parkhurst will be given Tuesday evening, March 15. Subject: "Ireland." Supper will be served in the Sunday School room by the ladies from 5 until 7:30 o'clock.

Smith M. Brown and Nannie M. Webster, of Russell township, were married Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Capt. Joseph Donnohue, by Rev. Dr. Prettyman. The bride is a cousin of Mrs. Donnohue.

Charlie Callender has sold the Humphrey place on Anderson street to Thomas Horn, for \$3,000, and bought Clark & Harrison's flouring mill at Clayton for \$7,000. The latter take the Horn farm in Cloverdale township at the same price.

J. S. Dowling, Vandalia Agent, has gone to Cimarron, Colorado, for a few weeks, for the benefit of his health, which is very poor. Mr. Coleman will represent him in the office, and see that all the patrons of the "old reliable" are properly cared for.

Greencastle Lodge, No. 2123, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, colored, had its annual celebration Sunday. They marched from their hall on the North Side, headed by the City Band, to Bethel Church, where Rev. Lincoln Murray delivered the sermon. It was an eloquent effort, and did him much credit.

Another accident at the crossing of Little Walnut, west of town five miles, shows the great necessity of a bridge at that point. This time it was Hiram Rawlins and Jacob Rogers, of Washington township. In crossing with a wagon they were caught in the quicksand. The horses were carried down stream and drowned, and the men saved themselves with difficulty. The team, valued at \$300, belonged to Rogers.

Five or six years ago Chris. Alsbaugh went to Weyland, and by hard work and honest dealing built up a good trade in the grocery business; but during the past winter his kindness led him to credit many poor men whom other merchants would not carry, and as they have failed to settle their accounts he has made an assignment in order to find out how he stands. He says that if those whom he has accommodated will now step forward and square their accounts he will be able to resume business in a few weeks at the furthest.

Indignant South Ender: "It is time something was being done about the gambling. A young man in our part of town lost his situation because of his fondness for the game. His father tried in every way he could to break up the habit, and the boy made all sorts of promises; but the following Sunday he traced him to a house not far away, and, kicking the door in, found several boys and men trying to conceal the evidences of their gambling. It is no use to tell me that the police can't stop it. They can. The trouble is they don't want to do so. Boys in all parts of the town are going wrong, because no effort is made to suppress this and other evils which are increasing every year, and are being carried on right under the noses of our officials without one thing being done to suppress them. I am mad, and if some of the business men knew where their clerks spend their spare time they would be madder than I am."

J. S. Alexander came over from Portland Mills yesterday, and was made happy on going to the express office, by receiving a box containing his old regimental banner, of the 67th Indiana, which the rebels captured at Carrion Crow, Texas, on the 3d day of November, 1863. It is in a very good state of preservation, except where the cloth has been eaten away by the paints used in making the inscription. Mr. Alexander was carrying it at the time of the capture, and now receives it as the secretary of his regimental association. It came through George E. Loury, of Indianapolis, who recently received it from Lieut. O. M. Smith, of the Regular Army, now stationed at San Antonio, Texas, it having been presented to him by Maj. N. B. Adams, of that place, who was doubtless the captor. At the time of the fight the regiment was attacked by a superior force of mounted men and artillery, and being unsupported very few escaped capture. The banner will receive a hearty welcome at the next regimental reunion.

Persons ordering specimen copies of the BANNER must enclose the price, five cents, to insure attention.

Special Bargains

Are now offered at the Old Reliable

Brattin Jewelry Store

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware.

Special attention given to repairing, and all work fully warranted.

D. W. BRATTIN,

Greencastle and Brazil.

Putnam Circuit Court.

Wm. F. Batman vs. Squire E. Young—Appeal by defendant from judgment before Esq. Henry Dickerson, J. P., of Jackson township. Appeal dismissed by defendant, at his cost.

Wm. W. Webster vs. Esther E. Foster et al.—To Cancel Mortgage. Judgment and decree, on default of defendants, that plaintiff is owner of the land described, and ordering satisfaction of mortgage, &c., at plaintiff's cost.

Nina Wilson vs. Newton Clift and Jane Clift—On Note and Mortgage. Judgment, by default against Newton Clift, for \$56, and decree of foreclosure, &c., against both defendants.

Robert Ingle vs. Cyrus W. Bryant et al. On Notes and Mortgage. Judgment against Cyrus W. and foreclosure against all the defendants for \$331.60.

Martha A. Kelly vs. same defendants—On Notes and Mortgages. Judgment and decree against same in favor of plaintiff, for \$362.35, and in favor of defendant Grubb for \$235.60 and \$296.

Carrie C. Moore et al. vs. Preston Miller and Ruth J. Miller—On note and Mortgage. Judgment and decree of foreclosure, &c., against defendants, on default, for \$565.45.

In the case of John Lear vs. S. R. Allee, reported last week, the judgment was for \$50, and not \$5,000. The suit grew out of a business transaction. The suit of the administrator of the estate of the late Arthur Deming, against the Aetna Life Insurance Company, has occupied the Court for ten days. Mr. Deming was one of the Deming brothers, proprietors of the First National Bank at Terre Haute, but who lived at Edinburg, Ills., for several years. Being addicted to drink, the Insurance Company claimed that he hastened his death in that way, contrary to a clause in the policy. The case went to the jury yesterday afternoon. The suit is for the policy, \$10,000, and accrued interest, \$1,000.

Marriage Licenses.

Thomas Durree and Lizzie A. Rodgers.

John L. Richards and Lizzie Giles.
 Morton E. Edwards and Ida Beech.
 Smith M. Brown and Mamie M. E. Webster.

Visitors the Past Week.

At Prof. G. W. Lee's—Mrs. Lee's brother, M. B. Cole, and wife, Charles-town.

At Joseph Allen's—Mrs. Dr. Fordice, Russellville. She will join her husband at Wichita, Kansas, next month.

At J. A. Crose's—Mrs. Mattie Dunlop, Louisville.

At Judge Donnohue's—Rev. J. W. Harris and wife, Michigan City; Miss Josephine Donnohue, Frankfort.

At Mrs. Simpson's—Mrs. Belle White, Taylorsville, Ills.

At Col. Fisk's—his daughter, Mrs. Fidelia Barrear, Tuscola, Ills.

Dr. H. W. Taylor, Terre Haute.

Judge Coffroth, Lafayette.

At Mrs. Sheridan's—her son, C. W. Sheridan, Central City, Nebraska.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Graham Earle dramatic company is drawing full houses at the Opera House this week, and will continue until Saturday night. Mr. Earle always gives satisfaction, and each year that he continues on the road adds to his reputation as a gentleman as well as an artist. The prices are cheap—only ten and twenty cents. Manager Blake is maintaining good order.

To-morrow evening Dr. Louis Maas, of Boston, will give a concert at Me-harry Hall.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Taylor Eads, the janitor, was called away the first of the week by the sickness of his father. Anthony Battle wields the broom during his absence.

Miss Minnie Kahn has gone to St. Louis to attend Normal school. Miss Kahn was a prominent member of the Middle Class, and is the third student that class has lost this year.

The W. C. T. U. have again offered their \$10 prize for the best temperance essay. The subject is: "The Modern Jauggernaut." It must be finished by May 10.

The Musical Department, conducted by Mrs. Jenny Ragan Tunnell, gives a recital Friday afternoon to which all are invited.

A Misrepresentation.

GREENCASTLE, IND., March 1, '87.
 To the Editor of the Martinsville Republican:—In defense of the Commissioners of this county and myself, I would ask you to publish the following statement in reply to an article published in your paper, dated Feb. 19, 1887. The statements made in that article which refers to the free gravel and macadamized roads of this county, are untrue in every instance.

The following is a true statement of the costs of the construction of the roads built in this county: Number of miles constructed, one hundred and forty (140). Total cost of construction, including material, damages, viewings and engineer's fees, &c., were two hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-six cents, (\$23,561.36), making an average cost of fifteen hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-six cents, (\$1,596.86), per mile. Included in the total cost of the roads, are four (4) bridges, which cost over ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), which, taken from said total cost, would leave two hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-six cents, (\$23,561.36), or an average cost per mile for constructing said roads, of fifteen hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-four cents (\$1,525.44).

Also, in reply to the statement, that, much of said tax the land-holders along said roads have not been able to pay, and their homes are now advertised for sale, I will say is not true. The only lands with very few exceptions that have been advertised for sale for gravel road taxes, are lands that were assessed on one road. The reason they were advertised is not because the owners could not pay, but because there is a legal question as to whether they were liable for the taxes or not, which question has got to be settled in the Circuit Court. Now, the good people of Morgan county can see that the parties who sent you the article for publication have told an untruth to the tune of twenty-seven hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-six cents (\$2,774.56) per mile on an average.

Any person doubting the statements herefore made, can verify the same by examining the books of Putnam county, which are always open for inspection. R. H. WALLS, Engineer and Supt. of the Putnam County Free Gravel Roads.

Indiana Democracy.

There has not much done in the way of legislation, but the Republicans have succeeded in unearthing a vast deal of corruption the Democrats have been hiding for years. That one thing, if there was nothing else, ought to commend the Republican party to the favor of the people of the State. It also ought to condemn the Democratic party in the opinion of all fair-minded men. The Democratic party, as a party, is responsible for all this mass of corruption. They enacted the laws by which the public institutions were placed under the control of reckless partisans. They selected the men who have charge of them. In most, if not all the cases, they well knew that the men so selected were corrupt or incompetent. They insisted that the institutions should be run for the benefit of the party. They caused them to be made political machines. They denied all charges of corruption and mismanagement, and denounced them as campaign lies.

In the case of the Southern prison the investigation had but fairly begun when one of the guilty scoundrels threw up the sponge, so to speak, and the whole State was electrified by the disclosures. Robbery had been systematically going on for years, the money stolen from the State and the imprisoned convicts going into the campaign fund of the Democratic party. Jack Howard never stole that money to enrich himself, but to aid his party in carrying the elections, and retaining power. The insane hospital, with all of its great interests, was not plundered simply for the benefit of Dr. Harrison and his friends, but that the Democratic party might be built up and strengthened. The party received the usufruct of the plundering. So committed was the party to all the corruption that it never would have been exposed had the investigation rested with them. So rotten was the Southern prison that it could no longer be hidden, and they soon ceased all efforts in that direction. But they have persistently endeavored to cover up that at the insane hospital.

The bankrupt condition of the State treasury is also a relic of Democratic mismanagement, extravagance and maladministration. But that condition of financial affairs has become so common under Democratic administrations as to hardly excite comment. The people have come to look for a depleted treasury, whenever the Democrats are in power for a year or two, as to look for rain in the spring of the year. An increase of the State debt always accompanies Democratic rule. The Democrats themselves have furnished the Republicans with campaign capital enough for years to come. In Indiana, if nowhere else, the Democratic party is a party of fraud and corruption.

Unclaimed Letters.

Remaining in the Greencastle Postoffice March 3, 1887.

Arnold Charles Mr.	Decker John Mrs.
Brown Wm. McC. Mr.	Frankes Decabb Mr.
Bates N. A. Mrs.	Goodman E. Miss
Bark L. O. Mr.	Gyles Elminie Miss
Billy Eliza Mrs.	Huston J. L. Mr.
Brooks B. D.	Johnson W. H. Mr.
Crawley Jennie Miss	Purvey F. M. Rev.
Cox Wm. A. Mr.	Rustin Agnes Miss
Chipman L. P. Mr.	Smith Mr.
Ditchen L. G.	Washbourne, D. M.
Dinest Percy	

In calling for these letters please say "Advertised."

BORN.

To James Reed and wife, March 3 1887, two girls.

Owens Bros. two imported stallions will make the season at the old stand, Chadd & Chadd's stable. The horses are looking well, and last season proved themselves extra-fine breeders. Farmers will do well to see them before breeding elsewhere. Terms:—\$20 to insure colt to stand and suck; \$15 to insure mare with foal. 10-4t

EARLY MAINE POTATOES.

For Sale at Chapin's grocery, or may be had from Joseph Allen, near Limerdale. 8-3w

FARM FOR RENT.
 A farm for rent (for cash), near Greencastle. Apply to FRANK G. GILMORE. 50tf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

at Greencastle, in the State of Indiana, at the close of business, Mar. 3, 1887.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$229,914 05
Overdrafts	3,661 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	125,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	37,482 49
Due from approved reserve agents	37,482 49
Due from other National Banks	37,482 49
Due from State Banks and Bankers	9,710 34
Real estate, Furniture and Fixtures	26,571 18
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	5,993 52
Premiums paid	5,262 60
Checks and other Cash items	15,038 00
Bills of other Banks	600 00
Trade (dollars)	153 29
Specie	23,000 00
Legal Tender Notes	9,900 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,645 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other 5 per cent redemption fund	15,038 00
Total	\$542,716 17

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$125,000 00
Surplus Fund	62,000 00
Undivided profits	5,002 27
National Bank Notes outstanding	112,500 00
Dividends unpaid	459 00
Individual deposits subject to check	177,809 23
Demand certificates of deposit	58,734 81
Due to other National Banks	219 76
Total	\$542,716 17

State of Indiana, County of Putnam, SS:

I, JEROME ALLEN, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JEROME ALLEN, Cashier.
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Mar., 1887. T. C. GROOMS, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
 J. F. DARNALL,
 T. C. HAMMOND—Directors,
 ROBT. BENICK

"Oh! if I had only known in time." Known what? "Known that a single cold in the head may develop into chronic Catarrh." Well, it isn't too late for Ely's Cream Balm will cure catarrh even after the sufferer's life has become a burden to him, and he a nuisance to his friends. It is the only radical and thoroughly scientific catarrh cure known. Not a snuff. Not a liquid. Price fifty cents.

FRESH

Can & Tub Oysters & Celery

—AT—

H. W. BURLEIGH & CO'S.

BOOKS CHEAP

—AT—

Langdon's Book Store

It is only necessary to call

and price our Books to be con-

vinced that they are cheaper

than ever before offered in

Greencastle.

A large stock of Lovell's

Library from 10 to 20c.

J. K. LANGDON,

GREENCASTLE, IND.

RASPBERRY PLANTS

FOR SALE

We have Raspberry Plants, representing all the popular varieties, for sale in any quantity to suit purchasers. Prices low. Will deliver them at the Express office, or any place in Greencastle without extra charge. Orders may be sent by mail.

HAZELETT & ALLEN,

One mile east of Greencastle.

John Gerkin's

Tin Job Shop.

IS THE PLACE FOR THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST WORK.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Roofing,

Spouting,

Sheet Iron,

Brass and

Tin Work

Done on short notice.

JOHN GERKIN,

50tf

Talbot's Block.

Greencastle Banner

GEO. J. LANGSDALE, Publisher.

GREENCASTLE, - - INDIANA
TERMS FOR THE BANNER

One year.....\$1.50
Six months......75
Three months......37
Advertising Rates.
Locals, 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line for each additional insertion.
Locals among news items, 20 cents a line each insertion.
Locals in black-face type, 20 a line first insertion; 10 each additional insertion.
Locals in capitals, 15 cents a line first insertion; 7 1/2 each additional.
Marriage notices, 10 cents a line.
Obituaries, or "In Memoriam" notices 5 cents a line.
Cards of thanks, ten cents a line.
Display and long time advertisement a special rate.

SOME one has discovered that even socialism has its uses. Bismarck is said to be afraid to declare war owing to the danger of a socialist revolution. Mankind owes very little in the way of gratitude towards either socialists or anarchists, but if they can frighten Bismarck into preserving peace, all Europe will rise and—on this occasion only—call them blessed.

JUMPED TO DEATH.

Singular Accident on the New York Elevated Railroad—Men Become Panicked and Fall to the Ground Below—Three Men Killed and Seven Injured.

A few minutes after 7 o'clock Tuesday morning an accident occurred on the down-town track of the Third Avenue Elevated railroad at the Fourteenth street station, New York, which resulted in the death of three men and the wounding of seven. A fire occurred at the tailoring establishment of Nicoll, the tailor, on the Bowery, near Houston street. The elevated trains on the down track were blocked on Ninth street up as far as Fifty-second street.

All the trains were crowded with people on their way to work. Alongside the track is a small platform leading from the stations, and used by the employees. When the 6 o'clock train came to a stand-still, between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets, a man named Patrick Matthews, who was on the platform of the third car, opened the gate and got out on the narrow platform. He started to walk to the Fourteenth-street station, and was followed by a number of men who were anxious to get to their work.

A long cortege of men was picking its way slowly, when suddenly the train ahead started up and began to move. The next one following suit and in a successive series of jerks went along the line up to the last train. Each one of them shook the track with a convulsive movement that frightened those in front and made them hurry ahead rapidly to reach the station safely. They got behind so that they were scared and nervous in turn. Some of them were looking around anxiously for a support, and a bunch of a dozen moving in single file just below Fifteenth street, in sight of the platform, scurried nervously forward to catch a gate of the nearest car, when the train of which it was a part suddenly started ahead and nearly shook the foremost one off his feet. Springing back in fright from the moving wheels he crowded against the man behind him on the verge of the narrow plank walk. From below, where a crowd was watching the progress of the promenaders in mid-air, a shout of warning arose, but too late. The man seized wildly at his neighbor in terror of his life, the latter drew back, but the crowd behind was pressing on. The train was moving on the right. Those farther behind saw a momentary bunching of the crowd in front, and then one, two, half a dozen were seen falling over the edge into the street below, from which arose a frightened wail that turned into shrieks of terror and despair as man after man struck the pavement and lay mangled and bleeding. Then followed a wild rush in the streets and a wilder and more desperate one above in the air. The venturesome pedestrians caught at the gates of the train as it passed and clung with the grip of despair. It pulled up and was stopped almost immediately. The frightened and breathless men were pulled in and room made for the others. In two minutes the plank walk was clear.

Down below in the street a scene of horror was in progress. The men had fallen in the middle of the street on the surface car track. In a ghastly heap they lay, some motionless, some groaning faintly and one shrieking wildly in pain and terror. A crowd of thousands who had watched the blockade from below surged around and closed in upon the scene. A police officer, who had witnessed the occurrence, sent out calls for ambulances. While volunteers were sorting out the heap of the fallen, and policemen were urging back the crowd, the ambulances arrived. The surgeons turned in to render immediate and pressing aid, and the ambulances received their load and galloped back to the hospitals. Ten had fallen from the track, all told; that is ten were found dead or injured. If any escaped unhurt they were not counted. The three at the bottom of the heap were dead. They had fallen head first and had smashed in their skulls, one and all. For them the dead wagon was called and they were taken to the morgue. Several of the others were more or less desperately injured and will die.

Boiler Explosion.

A boiler at the distillery of James Medcalf, at Morgan's Station, Ky., exploded Thursday, scalding seven men, four of whom will die.

DEATH OF BEECHER.

The Great Brooklyn Divine Stricken With Apoplexy.

He Lies Unconscious for Several Days and Then Passes Peacefully Away—Particulars of the Sad Event—Gathering His Family About Him—Sorrow in Plymouth Church—A Brief Sketch of His Life and Services.

Henry Ward Beecher was stricken with apoplexy on Friday morning, but knowledge of the event was kept from the public until Saturday evening. The account of the attack and illness is thus given by members of the family: Between 2 and 3 o'clock Friday morning he awoke his wife and complained of feeling ill. She arose to get him a drink of something, but before she could do so he commenced vomiting. She thought nothing of the attack, supposing that he had eaten something which had disagreed with him, or that he was suffering with biliousness. The fit of vomiting lasted some time, and when it had passed Mr. Beecher lay back on his pillow, quite exhausted.

In a short time he fell asleep, and Mrs. Beecher concluded that he would be better in a few hours. When Mr. Beecher did not come down to breakfast his wife became alarmed, and calling Col. Beecher and her daughter-in-law, they went to Mr. Beecher's room. They found him lying awake in bed, very pale, but unable to utter a word. He made an effort to rise, but fell back again powerless. To anxious questions from his wife and son as to how he felt, he could make but a few inarticulate sounds in answer, and the now thoroughly frightened family sent in haste for medical assistance. Mr. Beecher's family physician, Dr. W. S. Searle, arrived in a short time, and made a hasty examination. He said that Mr. Beecher was quite ill, but did not think there was any immediate danger. He prescribed some remedies, and during the day noted every change in the patient's condition.

Saturday morning Mr. Beecher appeared to be worse, and it was decided to call Dr. W. A. Hammond, of New York, for consultation with Dr. Searle. Before noon Mr. Beecher lapsed into unconsciousness, and was in that condition when Dr. Hammond entered the house. Dr. Hammond said that Mr. Beecher was in a critical condition, yet, as he was a strong man, he might rally. He gave the family all the hope he could, and it was after 2 o'clock when he went away. Before he became unconscious, Mr. Beecher seemed to recognize the members of his family, and, though articulation was very painful to him, he managed to express his wish that Dr. Hammond be called in and that his relatives be summoned.

Sunday morning there seemed to be a change for the worse, but a rally occurred, and then at 10 o'clock another relapse. Dr. Hammond being engaged, Dr. Ted Helmuth was taken into consultation with Dr. Searle, and he agreed with the other physicians that death was certain.

Mr. Beecher is in a deeply comatose state from which he can not be aroused and from which he will never probably rally.

Mrs. Beecher is utterly worn out. She is a year older than Mr. Beecher, and is feeble at best. Dr. Edward Beecher, brother of the dying man, was at the house Sunday evening.

President Cleveland telegraphed an inquiry as to Mr. Beecher's condition, and asked if there was any hope of recovery. Hundreds of telegrams have been received by the family, from all parts of the country, but they will not be given to the public while Mr. Beecher lives.

A near friend of Mr. Beecher says that the property left by him will not exceed in value \$125,000, though his income for a score of years has been \$30,000 per annum. He gave freely in all sorts of charities, and the only self-indulgence for which he was noted was in the collection of curious gems.

All day Sunday and until midnight, the officer on duty at the door was kept busy answering the questions of friends or of strangers. For hours the people stood in the cold, damp weather, looking at the house, and it was not until the lights in the windows were lowered that the crowd dispersed. Even as late as 1 o'clock, persons climbed up the stairs and tried to read the latest bulletin. Most of the flowers sent to the house came from the members of the congregation.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher died at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, in the presence of most of the members of his family. Those present were: Colonel H. B. Beecher, his wife, his daughters, Hattie and Daisy, and son Henry Ward Beecher, Miss Edith Beecher, W. C. Beecher and wife, Rev. Sam Scoville, Mrs. S. Scoville, daughter of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Miss Scoville, who has just come from the Pacific slope, Miss Ballard, the Rev. S. B. Halliday and wife; Bella, the Scotch nurse, who has been with the family many years, and was the special favorite of the deceased preacher, the male nurse Rordian, S. V. White, E. A. Seacomb, one of the trustees of the Plymouth Church and Major Pond. Dr. Searle, he said, had noticed a change in the patient's condition at 3:30 a. m., and summoned all in the house to the bedside, momentarily expecting the death of his

patient, but he lingered much longer than had been anticipated. He passed away gradually and almost imperceptibly, drawing his last breath without apparent suffering or return of consciousness in any degree. Mrs. Beecher, said Mr. Seacomb, bore up wonderfully and with marvelous courage.

No crape was hung on the door, Mr. Beecher having always objected to the use of this and the gloom associated with it, in the presence of death. Instead, a magnificent wreath of flowers hung from the left side of the doorway at the top of the stoop, composed of red and white roses and lilies of the valley, and tied up with white satin.

BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Henry Ward Beecher was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813. His father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, was only less prominent in his day than his son in this day. He was the leader of the resistance to the Unitarian movement in New England, and more than fifty years ago—long ahead of the "Washingtonian" reform—was, for a time, almost single handed the champion of temperance against tipping, then almost universal among all classes and professions, the clergy as well as others. He shows the hereditary pluck and daring of the family, that so prominent a man as Lyman Beecher should so vigorously assail a custom as common and held as innocent and wholesome as eating. He was married September 19, 1794 to Miss Roxana Foote in New Haven. Dr. Lyman Abbott says that "two lines of sturdy New England ancestors, dating back to 1638, when Hannah Beecher and Andrew Ward came over from England with Davenport to the New Haven colony, were brought together in the union." The mother of Henry Ward Beecher died when he was three years old, and his father married, in 1817, the accomplished lady of whom he always speaks as "mother." He tells us that his father and mother were usually too busy with a big family to give much attention to the government of any one child, and he did pretty much as he pleased so far as parental direction was concerned.

He graduated from Amherst College in 1834. A couple of years spent in desultory theological studies at Lane Seminary ended in an invitation to take the pastorate of a little church of one man and twenty women in Lawrenceburg, Ind., at a salary of \$300 a year, his wife said—\$400 he said—most of it paid by the "American Home Missionary Society," the remainder (\$150) by the congregation.

Shortly after the acceptance of this pastorate Mr. Beecher went to Worcester county, Mass., and married Eunice White Bullard, to whom he had been engaged "as long as Jacob waited for Leah." His pastoral work, however, did not wait on his domestic arrangements. His first act was to arraign the single male member of his congregation for "unworthiness," and expel him, leaving a female church exclusively.

He had preached in Lawrenceburg but a short time when he was invited to Indianapolis, where he labored for eight years. While there he lived a life of much simplicity, the salary paid by the then struggling church being insufficient for a more pretentious style of living. During this period he preached twice on Sunday, held at least five services a week, and, by consent of his flock, engaged in missionary service through the State for a portion of each year. His great social talent made him very popular, and his play of humor in his discourses drew many to hear him who could not have been reached by the usual style of exhortation. During the third year of his ministry in Indianapolis a great revival of religion occurred in Perre Haute, as a partial result, at least, of his labors. This was followed by revivals in other parts of the State and for many months he was unceasingly active.

There was a continuous growth in the membership of his Indianapolis church, in fact, until the pastor resigned in 1874, to accept a call to the Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Plymouth pulpit he declared at once his principles of free speech, and during the excitement aroused by the passage of the fugitive slave law labored for the cause of the oppressed with great energy. When the battle for the settlement of Kansas was going on, and the East was sending out colonies, Mr. Beecher advocated the necessity of their going armed, and a subscription was raised in Plymouth Church to supply every family with a bible and a rifle. This raised a great outcry, of course, but not many years later churches which had risen in protest at these rifles were aiding to equip soldiers and prepare munitions of war. During the war Mr. Beecher's labors were incessant. Plymouth Church took charge of raising and equipping one regiment, the First Long Island, and many of its young men went out in it. At this time Mr. Beecher took the editorship of the New York Independent, wishing this opportunity to give his views wider publicity. He was in constant communication with Washington, and on intimate terms with the Secretary of War, for whose wonderful efficiency he had the greatest admiration. His multiplied labors and the burdens of the war on his spirit broke down his health. His voice began to fail and he went to Europe for a temporary respite from work. Here occurred one of the most remarkable events in his career. On his first arrival in England he was importuned to lecture, but having gone for relaxation, he declined to do so. On his return to London from Paris, after a few weeks, during which he had heard of the battle of Gettysburg and the capture of Vicksburg, he recognized the fact that he had the opportunity to plead the cause of his country before the world, and to expose the true character of the Southern Confederacy. A series of engagements for him to speak were formed, and he opened in Manchester to an audience of 6,000 people. The Confederacy's emissaries had made every preparation to excite popular tumult, and prevent his being heard, but notwithstanding the roar and fury he persevered and said his say in condemnation of the Rebellion and its instigators. He spoke in Glasgow, Edinburgh and Liverpool, the disturbances and excitement in the latter place being ahead of any other experience. The speaker's powerful physique and strong lungs stood him in good service on this occasion, as he had to outscram a mob and drown the roar of a multitude. As he said of it after-

ward, it was like driving a team of runaway horses and making love to a lady at the same time. These speeches had a wonderful influence toward creating an English sentiment in favor of the Northern cause where sympathy with the South had hitherto prevailed. He always regarded this as the severest labor and greatest effort of his life.

After the close of the war Mr. Beecher was one of the first to advocate a policy of conciliation and amnesty. This, being in advance of popular sentiment, created much feeling and estranged many friends, but with the passage of time these differences of opinion were adjusted, and his wisdom on that occasion acknowledged.

Since the war Mr. Beecher has continued with Plymouth Church, varying his life each year with a lecture tour through the country. His strong character, personal magnetism and loyalty to his friends has produced among the members of his congregation a feeling of affection and confidence which has no parallel in this country. Foul slanders have not been sufficient to move, but through evil and good report they have stood by their pastor until culumny was lived down and their faith justified.

Mr. Beecher has always been noted for his interest in politics, but only concerned himself actively when moral questions in which he was interested were the points in controversy; as, for instance, during the war, when he labored earnestly in behalf of the Republican party and was classed as an active member. In 1884, he varied his usual course of procedure and espoused the cause of Mr. Cleveland, and labored earnestly for his election.

In the summer of 1886 Mr. and Mrs. Beecher went to England for the first time since the war, and were the recipients of many social attentions. Since their return the Plymouth pastor has remained quietly at his home in Brooklyn, occupying his leisure moments in writing an autobiography, a weekly letter for a newspaper syndicate, and doing other literary work. Recently he renewed his labors upon the "Life of Christ," a work begun some years ago and laid aside, and it is probable that the unusual indoor confinement growing out of this hastened the attack of apoplexy that has laid him low.

To those who have felt, as probably most of his friends and admirers have always done, that his religious opinions and duties were the core of his life and of his value to them, his changes in this respect must have sometimes been puzzling. Long ago he gave up all the Calvinism that the Presbyterian division left in him, and later accepted the Universalist theory of the final salvation of everybody. But all the time he remained a Congregationalist, and orthodox enough to maintain his connection with other churches of the same denomination. The scientific theory of "evolution," advanced in its most intelligible and complete form by Mr. Darwin, gradually made itself a permanent lodgment in his faith, and he preached a series of sermons shortly before his last visit to Europe expressly to demonstrate the consistency of faith in "evolution" and revelation.

Mr. Beecher was not a great theologian. He was too original, independent and progressive to be bound by tenets or anchored to dogmas. He cared more for Christianity than he did for theology, more for religion as a rule of life and conduct than a combination of creeds. He was always catholic and liberal, and grew more so as he advanced in age. In recent years his liberalism went so far as to receive the censure of strict constructionists and almost subjected him to the charge of heresy. His progress in this direction was the natural result of a sympathetic, emotional nature, aided by the mellowing, perhaps weakening, influence of age. Mr. Beecher's idea of religion rose above the theological dogmas, and his Christianity had little use for creeds. Yet, he had the stuff in him that martyrs are made of, and the principles of human action he preached are the ones that will last. Perhaps his powers have failed somewhat within the last few years. Certainly, he has not added to his reputation as a preacher. That was long since too great to be increased. Latterly he has shown a disposition in his sermons to indulge in personal confidences and reminiscences which, interesting in their way, were indicative of age. But he kept the harness on to the last, and did his regular work up to the very day he was attacked. He and Plymouth Church pulled together to the end of the journey. His was a magnificent career, and no doubt his liberated spirit will exult in the thought that he fell with his armor on. To the last, with all his faults, he was a grand old man.

WASHINGTON.

Congressman Holman, Wednesday, made a violent attack on the civil service commission and tried to defeat the appropriation for its maintenance.

In the Senate Wednesday the naval appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment was passed to strike out the House provision for \$4,950,000 for two steel cruisers and four gunboats, and to substitute \$9,000,000 for six steel cruisers, \$2,880,000 for their armament, \$600,000 for torpedo boats and \$600,000 for torpedoes, besides \$1,800,000 for their armament. The bill for the erection of a Grant and Lincoln memorial bridge across the Potomac, from Washington to Arlington, was passed, and the report on the agricultural bill was agreed to.

Congress Adjourns.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned sine die at noon, Friday. The session of Thursday continued all night, and until time for Friday's session to begin. Owing to a failure to agree the fortification and coast defense bill was not passed. The general deficiency bill, which failed for want of time to engross it, provided for four steel cruisers. Three other appropriation bills failed—the river and harbor, the District of Columbia, and the fortification. The failure of the deficiency bill will delay the payment of Mexican war pensions. The Senate, before adjournment, confirmed the appointment of Greeley to be Brigadier General, and J. M. Trotter, colored, of Boston, to be Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

THE PRISON SOUTH.

Official Report of the House Investigating Committee.

The Shortage About \$75,000—Cruelty to Convicts—Peculiar Methods of the Prison of the Institution—A Nest-hole of Vermin and Official Corruption.

The House committee which investigated the Southern penitentiary made its report Friday evening. It has gone into details to the extent of 156 pages, and enough is submitted to show that the management has been thoroughly corrupt in every respect. The report of the expert who was employed to examine the accounts of the warden shows that the books are kept in a manner utterly unlike those of any other business establishment. There is no system whatever to the book-keeping. The warden admits, in his testimony, that the books show a greater amount due the State than he is able to account for. He controlled the books and permitted the clerk to make only such entries as he himself wished to be made. The total calculated and estimated deficit on the various accounts for the past six months the committee places at \$75,000. Testimony is submitted showing that contractors paid a premium to the officers of the prison for prison labor.

Ex-Deputy Warden Craig, Clerk Huetie and Stewart Allen were aware of the corrupt practices at the prison and Craig and Allen are found to have been instrumental in covering up existing defalcations. The clerk sold soap and clothes to the convicts and the steward had the barrels and boxes asperquisites, each of these officials netting several hundreds a year from the sources indicated.

Warden Howard formerly supplied the prison with meats from his own pork house and maggots and putrid meat were frequently included in the prison fare.

Corruption, reeking and palpable, is reported in every department of the prison. There was no law but that of brute force and of acquisition without regard to rights involved. Cruelties soon grew into crimes and the most horrible crimes are all but traced to the very doors of the warden, guards and overseers. Says the committee:

In 1875 or 1876, one Goddard, a convict, was punished and killed and his body burnt in the furnace. The remains of what was supposed to be a human being were found by the fireman, whose testimony we were unable to secure. They were also seen by a convict, now confined, and his testimony implicates David M. Allen, the present steward, Mr. Kennedy, a guard now at the prison, and Mr. Jack Hillard, then a guard and at present residing in Jeffersonville.

We find that in February, 1881, one O'Neil, a convict, while sick, was unable to perform his task, and without the knowledge of the prison physician, Dr. Sherrod, was punished by imprisonment in the cage, by being handcuffed to the door a number of days. When he was released, he sought the doctor and begged piteously not to be sent back to the cage, and for change of work. Dr. Sherrod was indignant, and Mr. Jack Hillard, a guard, undertook to carry out his wishes. Instead of doing so, O'Neil was again taken to the cage, remained handcuffed all night, and in the morning was found dead. The coroner, Jacob Ross, made no investigation beyond lifting the sheet. "We believe there was foul play here."

We find that about the same period one Mungo, a colored convict, charged with stealing a file, was catted on the bare back while on his hands and knees by John Craig, then deputy warden, and a robust man. The evidence is conflicting as the number of strokes as counted by convicts, but all agree in putting the number above fifty. Mungo died from the effects of this castigation, in great agony.

We find the punishment usually inflicted is confinement—sometimes as long as thirty days—in a filthy and dark cell, commonly called the "cage," fifty feet from the nearest means of warmth, and full of vermin. Here men are handcuffed to the door during the day, fed upon half rations of corn-bread and water, and at night sleep on the stone floor or on lumber brought for that purpose, without bedding or coats. Convicts have been known to have their feet frozen from exposure in this cell.

The horrors of the shoe-shop are thus described by a convict:

James Kennedy, the head guard there is an old, experienced, obdurate criminal; he is noted for cruelty, a great lover of gain, an habitual drunkard, and what is here called a prison-ring lord. He receives pay from all quarters, and stands ready to commit any manner of crime or cruelty free in the interest of the prison ring; or in the interest of contractors, for pay. He is warden, guard, foreman, assistant superintendent and bull-dog of the shoe-shop. He has boots and shoes made there for himself and family. He often draws on the contractor for lumber; he has considerable work done in the box-shop and the machine shop of that institution, and he receives a great many other little presents from there, and pays for all in over-tasking and crowding the prisoners in the most brutal manner. He has a son who has been about here the last three or four years—sometimes a guard and

sometimes a foreman. He is now a man in the shoe shop. He is there, man for the contractor, to demand work, and his father is there, a guard, force the work done.

Charles David was confined six months in the crazy crib, fighting the rats and other vermin for his life; a 2x8 slat affords the only light and air to the room. David for four days had neither food nor water, and drank his own urine to relieve thirst.

The committee finds that no adequate punishment is provided in the statute for the offenses committed by the warden and his employees; that there is evidence that money influences have been used by candidates for the wardenship, and that the prison buildings are too dilapidated to justify repairs. Evidence without comment concerning Chaplain Cain's pardon brokerage business is submitted.

The report is signed by the full committee: Lee W. Sinclair, J. B. Patterson, Wm. R. Pleak, F. J. S. Robinson, Geo. W. Hobson, John D. Alexander, Chas. W. Cruson, Job Osborn, Wm. H. Whitworth.

BULGARIAN REVOLT.

Soldiers Revolt and Fight Loyal Troops—Many Killed or Driven Into the Water and Drowned—Suppressed.

A serious revolt against the government terminated in a series of fights between the mutineers, and troops at Ruchel. All the insurgent officers were either taken prisoners, killed or wounded in the battle with the loyal troops, or were drowned. The mutineers, after arresting the loyal officers and the commander of the garrison, summoned the infantry to surrender, which they refused to do. Firing then began, and the mutineers were attacked by the militia and forced to retreat. They were pursued and driven into the Danube by the infantry. The mutineers took to boats and endeavored to escape, but their boats were stopped by a gunboat and they were compelled to yield. An hundred persons were killed and wounded on both sides, the insurgents sustaining full three-fourths of the casualties.

The loyalists entered Silistria without opposition. They found there the corpse of Colonel Kristoff, commander of the garrison, who had been killed by his men. The other officers escaped into Roumania. Several other persons were killed at Silistria. Two officers and sixteen privates who were engaged in the revolt were captured and shot.

WOMEN KNITTING ON STILTS.

Queer Sights Seen in the South of France.

It is in the large plains called "Llan-dees," in southwest France, that people use stilts as a matter of course. These plains are generally flooded, though up to a sufficient depth to enable people to get about in boats. The stilts are not held in the hands like those we are accustomed to see, but are firmly strapped to the side of the leg. The person wearing them carries a long pole to balance himself and aid him in walking.

This pole has usually a crosspiece at one end, so that putting it at a slant on the ground behind him the person on stilts can sit down on it and rest. It is a common occurrence in that country to see men and women sitting and knitting in this exalted position, while the sheep they are tending wander about the plain. They wear their stilts all day long, putting them on when they go out in the morning and taking them off only when they return home at night.

Uncle Esek's Wisdom.

Century Magazine.

We stand in our own sunshine oftener than others do. It is the little things that are the most wonderful and difficult; it is possible for human enterprise to make a mountain, but impossible for it to make an oyster.

There is nothing so necessary as necessity; without it, mankind would have ceased to exist ages ago.

The heart gets weary, but never gets old.

If a man is right, he can't be too radical; if wrong, he can't be too conservative.

You can outlive a slander in half the time you can out-argue it.

The silent man may be overlooked now, but he will get a hearing by and by.

The Southwestern Strike.

Chairman Curtin, of the select committee created by the House to inquire into the cause and extent of the southwestern railroad strikes, Friday, submitted the report of that committee. In summing up, the report says: "With regard to the general question of the right of workmen to combine for determining with their employers the terms on which only they will consent to work for them, provided the combination be perfectly voluntary, and full liberty be left to all other workmen to undertake the work, and no obstruction be placed in the way of the employer resorting elsewhere in this country in search of a supply of labor, we think there is no ground in justice or sound policy for withholding such a right from the workmen."

A Terrific Fighter.

Agusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

A confederate soldier in Hart county who served in the war one year, says he was in 365 battles, corresponding with the days of the year, and was shot "under" fifteen horses.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

ist of the Most Important Bills Passed, and Other Information.

The Forty-ninth Congress commenced its session on the 4th day of December, 1885, and was in session until the 5th of August, when it adjourned until Dec. 6, and continued in session until its close Friday, covering a total period of ten months and twenty-six days. Of this time the Senate was in session 224 days and the House 251 days. There were introduced in the House during this time 1,258 bills and 563 joint resolutions, on which over 5,000 reports were made, being several thousand more bills and over a thousand more reports than were made in the Forty-eighth Congress, which had, in its turn, beaten the record. In the Senate there were introduced 357 bills and 118 joint resolutions, on which 1,988 written reports were made, being upwards of 500 more bills and over 100 more reports than in the record-breaking Forty-eighth Congress. The total number of laws enacted was approximately 1,431, of which 1,093 originated in the House and 338 in the Senate. Two hundred and sixty-four of these became laws by the expiration of the constitutional ten days' limitation. Fifty bills failed to become laws, owing to the adjournment of Congress, nine of them at the close of the first session. There were 132 bills vetoed by the President, or twenty-one more instances of the exercise of the presidential prerogative of veto than had occurred from the foundation of the Government down to the beginning of this Congress. Of the vetoed bills ninety-four originated in the House and thirty-six in the Senate. But one private bill, that granting a pension to Joseph Romiser, and one public bill, namely, that providing for the erection of a Government building at Dayton, O., succeeded in passing both houses over the President's veto, although several others obtained the requisite two-thirds vote in the Senate, only to fail in the House.

The death-roll of this Congress was an extraordinary one, comprising the unprecedented number of thirteen names in the House and Senate. They were: Vice-President Hendricks, President of the Senate, Senators Miller of California, Pike of New Hampshire, Logan of Illinois, and Representatives Hahn of Louisiana, Arnot, Beach and Downey of New York, Price of Wisconsin, Cole of Maryland, Elwood of Illinois, Duncan of Pennsylvania, and Rankin of Wisconsin.

But one election case was decided by the House against the sitting member, and the Congress was characterized by the absence of that acrimonious discussion which such contests usually awaken. The Rhode Island case of Page vs. Pierce, in which the House decided that neither party was entitled to the seat, and a new election was ordered, was the one instance of a seat being taken from a sitting member.

Of the 1,053 House bills which became laws, 275 were of a more or less public nature. Of the remaining 778 bills—granting pensions or relief to specially situated persons—156 became laws without the approval of the President. The following is a list of the more important House bills which have become laws:

To forfeit the Atlantic & Pacific railroad land grant; to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives from \$8 to \$12 per month; to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the shipping laws (the Dingley shipping bill); to amend the Thurman act (it requires the Pacific railroads to pay the costs of surveying and conveying their land grants, and subjects the land to taxation so soon as the companies are entitled to them, notwithstanding the fact that they may delay selection); to increase the naval establishment; to pass at the first session of the present Congress, and provides for the construction of two armed vessels of sixteen knots speed, one cruiser of the highest practicable speed, one torpedo boat and one dynamite gun cruiser, and for the completion of the monitors Puritan, Monadnock, Amphitrite and Terror; to pension the Mexican war veterans; to impose a tax and regulate the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine; to authorize the transfer of Highwood tract, near Chicago, to the United States for military purposes; to protect homestead settlers within railroad limits; to enable national banking associations to increase their capital stock and change their name and location; for the construction of a congressional library building; to grant a license to towing vessels to carry a limited number of passengers in addition to their crews; to forfeit the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg railroad (backbone) land grant; to reduce the fees on domestic money orders for sums less than \$5; to make allowances for clerk hire to postmasters of the first and second classes to cover the cost of clerical labor in the money order business; to extend the immediate delivery system; to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories; to create the judicial circuit of Southern California; making appropriations for additional barracks at the Southern, Northwestern and Western branches of the Soldiers' Home; to provide for closing up the business of the Court of Alabama Claims; to establish additional life-saving stations; for the construction of additional light-houses;

extending the free delivery system to towns of 10,000 inhabitants; for the construction of a light-house supply steamer for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; for the sale of the Cherokee reservation in Arkansas; to amend the statutes so as to require brewers to give bond for three times their estimated monthly tax; for allowance for the 4th of July claims reported by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, one bill for each of the two sessions; authorizing the transfer of the United States barracks at Baton Rouge to the Louisiana State University; to amend an act for the muster and pay of certain officers, so that any person duly commissioned, whether the commission was received or not, shall be considered to have been commissioned from date named in the commission; referring to the Court of Claims the claim growing out of General Johnson's Utah expedition; to authorize the delivery to their owners of valuable boxes deposited in the Treasury by the Secretary of War; for the issue of postal notes in sums less than \$5; to validate the general laws of Dakota regarding the incorporation of insurance companies; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time for the payment of purchase money on the Otoe and Missouri Indian lands; to provide a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery; to provide for inspection of tobacco, cigars and snuff, and to repeal section 3151 Revised Statutes; to permit the free entry of goods for the exhibition of the United States Bottlers' Protective Association; to effect a rearrangement of grades of office in the Adjutant-General's department; to provide for filling the office of United States Treasurer in the absence of Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer; to make Cape Charles City, Mo., a port of entry; to allow merchandise liable to specific rates of duty to be transported in bond, although the merchandise may not appear by the invoice to be consigned to the port desired; to allow underwriters to be recognized as consignees to merchandise on abandoned vessels; to restrict ownership of lands in the Territories to American citizens; to amend the act dividing Missouri into two judicial districts, and to divide it into eastern and western divisions and establish terms of court therein; to prohibit Government employees from hiring or contracting out the labor of United States prisoners; to amend the dutiable goods act (so as to allow merchandise to be transported in bond on passenger trains in safes, pouches and trunks, and in parcels); to provide for holding terms of court in Texarkana; to amend the act prohibiting the importation and immigration of foreigners under the labor contracts; for an additional associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; providing for the location of a branch soldiers' home west of the Rocky mountains; for the relief of the Jeannette sufferers; amendatory of the act dividing Illinois into judicial districts, and providing for the holding of terms of court at Peoria; relative to contested elections; for the employment of mail messengers in the postal service; to loan articles in the Government Departments to the Minnesota Industrial Exposition; to regulate the jurisdiction of United States circuit courts; for the adjustment of land claims and the forfeiture of unearned land; to add a number of cities to the list of national bank reserve cities, and to allow a part of the reserve to be kept in cities other than New York; for the relief of settlers on the public lands in Kansas and Nebraska; to provide for bringing suits against the Government; for the erection of public buildings at Los Angeles, Cal.; Springfield, Mo.; El Paso, Tex.; Santa Fe, N. M., and Jefferson, Tex.; to increase the limit of cost of public buildings at Peoria, Ill.; Galveston, Tex.; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Keokuk Ia.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Detroit, Mich.; Des Moines, Ia.; Jackson, Tenn.; and Hannibal, Mo.; for the purchase of additional ground for the building at Fort Wayne, Ind.; for the purchase of a site for a federal building at San Francisco, Cal.

Forty House joint resolutions became laws, the principal ones being as follows: For the settlement of the accounts of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company; directing the Commissioner of Labor to make an investigation as to convict labor; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use certain unexpected balances for the relief of the Northern Cheyennes of Wyoming; to authorize the President to protect American fishing and trading vessels and American fishermen in Canadian waters [the Senate retaliation bill]; authorizing an investigation of the books, methods and accounts of the Pacific railroad.

Of the total number of bills which passed the Senate 320 became laws, including 115 of a public and 205 of a strictly private nature.

The following is a list of the most important Senate bills placed on the statute books by the present Congress.

The presidential succession bill, devolving heirship to the presidency upon members of the Cabinet in the event of a vacancy in the office of the President and Vice-president; the Cullom-Reagan bill to regulate interstate commerce; for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar (the redemption not to come out of the monthly bullion purchased); the electoral count bill; for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians and extending the protection of the laws to Indians on the various reservations; to bridge the Arthur Kill; to repeal the tenure-of-office act; to increase the annual appropriation for the militia; to establish agricultural experiment stations; for the study of the effects of narcotics and intoxicants in the public schools; to legalize the incorporation of trades-unions; authorizing transmission of weather reports through the mails free of postage; to increase the pension for loss of an arm or leg; to indemnify Chinese for loss sustained by the Rock Springs, Wyo., riots; for the relief of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas, Nevada, Washington Territory and Idaho; for the settlement of accounts for arms between Montana and the United States; establishing a judicial district in Montana; to legalize the election of the territorial legislative assembly of Wyoming; to relieve Colorado from charges on account of ordinance stores furnished the State and Territory; to relinquish the interests of the United States in certain lots to the city and county of San Francisco; providing for the ascertainment of the value and authorizing the sale of certain government property in Chicago; for the holding of terms of the United States courts at Bay City, Mich.; to remove the charge of desertion from the records of soldiers who re-enlisted without having received discharges on account of first enlistment; to establish two additional land districts in Nebraska; to amend the laws relating to patents, trade-marks and copyrights; to extend the time for the completion of the records of the Court of Alabama Claims; to credit Kansas with certain moneys on ordinance account; to authorize the Postmaster-general to allow compensation for railroad apartment car service furnished pursuant to agreement; to bridge the Mississippi river at St. Louis; to establish a land office at Lamar, Col.; to extend the first section of the dutiable-goods act to Portland, Ore., and the first and seventh sections of the act to Port Townsend, W. T.; to allow receivers of national banks to buy in trust property, on the approval of the Comptroller of Currency; to grant certain seal rocks to San Francisco; to establish a military post at Denver, Col.; to provide for the execution of Article 2 of the Chinese treaty of Nov. 17, 1880, [it prohibits the importation of opium into either country by citizens of the other]; for the erection, of public buildings as follows: San Antonio, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; Oshkosh Wis.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Owensboro, Ky.; and Milwaukee, Wis.; to increase the limit of cost of public buildings at Oxford, Miss.; and Denver, Col.; for the completion of public buildings at Fort Scott and Wichita, Kan.

Of the foregoing measures, seven became laws by the expiration of the constitutional ten days' limitation, viz.: The Mormon polygamy bill; the trade-dollar redemption bill; the military bill, and four private bills.

The Senate bills voted were thirty-nine in number, eleven being of a public, and twenty-eight of a private character. The public bills vetoed were as follows: To quit the titles of settlers on the Des Moines river land (passed over the veto in the Senate, but failed of the necessary two-thirds in the House); for the erection of public buildings at Zanesville, O.; Lafayette, Ind.; Sioux City, Ia.; Dayton, O.; (passed over the veto in both Houses), and Lynn, Mass.; to extend the immediate transportation act to Omaha, Neb.; to grant railroads right-of-way through the Indian reservations in northern Montana.

The ninety-three House bills vetoed include eighty-seven private bills and six bills of a public nature. The public bills vetoed were for the erection of federal buildings at Springfield, Mo.; Duluth, Minn.; Asheville, N. C.; and Portsmouth, O.; to distribute \$10,000 worth of seeds among the drought-stricken people of Texas, and to grant pensions to dependent soldiers and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers. An effort made to pass the dependent pension bill over the veto failed.

A Queer Story from Bolivia.

Speaking of money reminds me of the funny banking system they have in Bolivia. Counterfeit money is as current as good money, and passes just as well. At a hotel in La Paz I could hear the workings of a counterfeit press in the room next my own. A former American Consul in one of the Bolivian cities sold his press to my English companion. Another of our diplomatic corps in Bolivia had 100 kegs of nails sent him from New York. There were a few nails laid in the tops and bottoms of the kegs, but the main contents were counterfeit silver pieces. The Consul was not at home when the nails arrived at his warehouse. A brother-in-law of President Dosa, of the Bolivian Republic, wanted some nails about the time and the Consul's secretary sold him a dozen kegs. An exposure was prevented by the Consul going halves with the brother-in-law on the counterfeit money.

Frank James Graduates.

When Frank James paid the freight on a box of goods the other day from McCook, Neb., to Independence, Mo., he immediately appeared before a justice of the peace and, with tears in his eyes, solemnly swore that he never before knew what train robbery meant.

Pietty rhymes with society—only during Lent.

FARM NOTES.

Leave plenty of potato to your potato eye if you want strong plants.

To properly keep straw and hay in stacks, the stacks must be so constructed as to shed water.

Oats and corn mixed in equal weight make a good ration for fattening, especially in young sheep.

When the pigs are coughing it indicates not only damp yards, but also that the roof of the shelter leaks.

Whenever the wheat fields and pastures are thrown up by the frost it is best to run a roller over the crop.

Scatter some of the finest, richest and best manure you have on the piece of ground intended for your onions.

If you have not secured your garden seeds, do so at once. The selections should all be made during the winter season.

It has been suggested that farm horses be sold by weight, in addition to other qualities, so as to induce farmers to raise larger and better horses.

In northern climates gardens and orchards should be screened from the cold winds by good hedges. The protection thus afforded is much better than high walls.

Even two or three feeds of cooked turnips or potatoes each week is better than to omit such food altogether. It is variety that promotes health and keeps the stock in condition.

Carriages and farm wagons might be made to last twice as long if only a few moments were spent each week during dry weather in tightening up the bolts that hold the wagon together.

Sudden changes of the weather cause disease among fowls much sooner than long continued cold or warm weather. Roup, a very contagious disease, is usually due to dampness.

Give plenty of green food now while the ground is frozen. Cabbages, onions and steamed chopped hay are very good for stimulating the fowls, and it will greatly increase the laying of eggs.

Should spring open early, and the grass start, do not be tempted to allow the stock to graze on it until it is well under growth. Trampling on young grass does more damage than grazing it closely.

All fowls that feather slowly are usually hardy. For instance, the Brahmas. It is owing to the fact that the drain on the system occasioned by quick feathering does not weaken them. Slow feathering while growing is indicative of hardness.

Potato growers should go over the field with a common harrow, running lengthwise of the rows, just before the plants push their noses through, and thus destroy all the weeds; afterward cultivate flat through the season, using only the common cultivator.

It is claimed that 400 pounds of butter per annum is the average for Jersey cows; but this is a high estimate, considering the neglect with which they are treated on some farms. The cows do not average more than 300 milking days in the year, and to produce 400 pounds of butter every year calls for a product of nearly nine pounds of butter per week for each cow.

The Growth of Our Cities.

The New York World Almanac contains a statement of the present population of the principal cities of the Union, as estimated in each case by the Mayor or some other officer of the municipal government, being guided in many cases by recent censuses. New York with 1,400,000, and Philadelphia with 1,000,000, hold first and second places undisputed. Brooklyn, claiming 720,000, and Chicago 703,000, stand next in order, and it is evident that the former will give way when the next Federal census is taken in 1890. Baltimore claims fifth place with 460,000, St. Louis next with 450,000, and Boston seventh with 400,000. In 1880 in these cities the order was reversed. Cincinnati and San Francisco each claim 300,000, the latter gaining on the former. New Orleans ranks next with 240,000, but Buffalo, claiming 225,000, has passed Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and at its rate of progress will soon overhaul New Orleans. Washington, or the District of Columbia, is estimated at 210,000. Pittsburgh puts forward a claim of 200,559, beating Cleveland 559. Detroit is estimated at 175,000—a careful and conservative figure—and stands fifteenth in the scale, having passed Newark, Louisville and Jersey City since 1880. Other cities follow as follows: Milwaukee, 170,000; Newark, 160,000; Minneapolis, 160,000; Jersey City, 155,000; St. Paul, 140,000; Louisville, 140,000; Kansas City, 125,000; Providence, 120,000; Indianapolis, 105,000, and Albany, Allegheny and Rochester, each 100,000. In the matter of freedom from debt Detroit stands first in the list.

A Funny View of It.

Toledo American.

The New York World and the Courier-Journal, of Louisville, are figuring out how it is that President Cleveland cannot be re-nominated, and the Commercial, of this city thinks so too. These papers are just about in the same position a Vermont Postmaster was during Buchanan's Administration, at which time a newspaper correspondent from the place wrote as follows: "We have two political parties in this town—the Postmaster on one side—and everybody else on the other."

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THE COUNTY.

CLOVERDALE.

Has the Prosecutor any more men left to turn loose upon us?

Why not "open the books" in Putnam county, now, and see how much money has been fraudulently collected as tax?

Why did all the schools in Cloverdale close so suddenly and unexpectedly last week?

But few sheep are now raised in this township—not one-fourth as many as there were before the tariff was reduced. Our farmers can not grow wool in competition with Australia. Democratic policy, like dogs, is death to the sheep.

Potatoes and bacon scarce and high. Maple molasses short.

BELLE UNION.

J. V. Baston closed his school Friday, and has gone to attend the Louisville Medical College.

L. N. Scott has purchased the Macy property.

The sick:—Mrs. Jori Blue, and a little girl of J. W. Buis.

Elder Runyan still continues his meetings at the school house.

PUTNAMVILLE.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Woodall, the 3rd, a son.

The youngest child of George Watts got badly burnt Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weathers have moved to their home near Brick Chapel.

The G. A. R. Post will give an entertainment soon.

Henry Secrest has been granted a pension of \$2 per month.

Will Shields has moved his family back to Putnamville.

James Hurst and William Cooper have bought R. H. Bowen's stock of goods, and will take possession the 1st of April.

James Wood, of Oakalla, has located here.

MORTON.

Justice Forgy married his first couple last week—Mr. Scott and Miss Lizzie Stevens.

Frank Williams, of Spencer, and Miss Laura Jackson, of Greencastle, visited at Dr. Moore's last week. Dr. Moore is sick.

The Morton Horse Company, which is fifty strong, meets Monday night.

CARPENTERSVILLE.

James O'Conner, aged about 45 years, died on Friday from the effects of creosote taken on Wednesday for the act is unknown. He said that he had bought poison twice before, but failed to take it. The remains were taken to Crawfordsville Sunday for burial. He leaves a wife and three children. The wife was prostrated with the shock, she being subject to heart trouble.

Singleton Young's child is very low with pneumonia.

FILLMORE.

M. H. Rielly has moved his shoe shop to his house, and Thomas Terry occupies the vacant shop as a residence.

Mrs. W. G. Leachman, of Tuscola, Illinois, returned home last week, after a short visit with her daughter, Mrs. Alice Bridges, and other relatives.

John Sinclair came to his grandfather's, Richard Sinclair, Sen., last week, from the Danville Normal, with measles. He was very sick a few days, but has sufficiently recovered to be taken home.

The plank walk has been extended from Newt Cliff's to Darwin.

Friday night about one o'clock the woodhouse at J. W. Bridges' old residence burned, with about twenty dollars worth of wood and meat belonging to Mrs. Yowell, who is

occupying the property. Supposed to have caught from asbes.

R. R. Sinclair, principal of our schools, went to the Reform School at Plainfield last Monday, having secured the position of clerk of that institution.

The usual quiet of our town was marred by a fight between Thomas Jackson and Willis McCoy. The trouble was over a bet on a fox drive. Both were drinking, consequently but little damage was done.

Our school will close in two weeks.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

Thomas Branson, having inherited a large estate from his Grandfather Moore, of Parke county, will move there this week, renting his farm here to Johnny Michaels.

F. M. Monnett has moved near Bainbridge. He will build a fine residence for George Smith this summer. James McVey and Elsworth Evans will build also.

Four of the schools have already closed and the rest will do so next week.

A. J. Shinn has moved to Oscar Jones' farm.

RUSSELLVILLE.

Mrs. John Burnside died last week, after an illness of five weeks.

F. Gill's new saw-mill is running. Puett Ross has sold his property to Oliver Smiley.

T. L. Grider will move back to Fincastle April 1.

The breaking of a freight train Friday night caused several cars to be smashed.

John Murray, the blacksmith, has gone to Charleston, Ill., to work in a carriage factory.

Mr. Rice has been conducting a protracted meeting at the Presbyterian Church the past week.

RACCOON.

Isaac Burnett has put up some new fencing on his premises; also H. W. Lucas and H. G. Stephens.

Harvey McIntyre moved Tuesday from this place to the Lockridge farm east of Greencastle.

Mrs. Ridlin left Saturday, with her three younger children to spend a few weeks with her parents at St. Paul. Mr. Ridlin and the boys keep house.

Clare Skillman has the measles.

D. V. Owen, who accompanied his cousin, Henry O. Shue, to Martilla, Kansas, has returned home.

HAMRICK.

Calvin Gibson has vacated, H. Houck's property, and moved to Brazil, Levi Dunn succeeding him. Wm. Turner moved to the Hodge place vacated by Dunn.

J. A. Bence and wife started to California yesterday, and Lou Hill moves into the house to take charge of their farm while they are absent.

They expect to be gone six months.

Ed. Orrell has rented M. L. Darnell's farm, and will move soon.

Thos. Elmore has packed his goods, and a judgment for a doctor bill holds them. Elmore has left for parts unknown.

Waller Lewis talks of moving on his farm soon.

School will close next week.

Our blacksmith has closed his shop and gone to saw-milling.

Merchant Mercer reports trade brisk in poultry and produce.

Careful attention to diet is the best guard against disease. It is a fact which all should know, that over-eating not only corrupts the blood but destroys nerve force, and induces dyspepsia, jaundice, bad breath, piles, pimples, low spirits, headache, ague, malaria, and all stomach and liver troubles.

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JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Eel river was the highest during the recent freshet that it has been for several years.

Joe Lefkowitz, of Indianapolis, was here over Sunday to see his "best girl" and look after some goods that he was compelled to leave on account of injuries sustained in jumping from a train last fall. He still uses a crutch.

Last week one of John Dittimore's horses fell through a culvert and received injuries from which it died.

Will Thornburg's school at Horn Town closed yesterday.

Sick: Charles Pickins.

QUINCY.

Mrs. Dr. McDonald is very sick with the heart trouble.

A young lady staying with Ben F. Mugg appropriated fifty dollars of Mr. Mugg's money to her own use last week. The money was missed Saturday, and suspicion rested on the girl at once, as being the person who had taken it. An affidavit was filed against her Sunday night. She was arrested Monday morning and confessed. All the money has been paid back by her relatives. She had squandered nearly all for rings, necklaces, dresses and such.

For the relief and cure of the inflammation and congestion called "a cold in the head" there is more potency in Ely's Cream Balm than in anything else it is possible to prescribe. This preparation has for years past been making a brilliant success as a remedy for cold in the head, catarrh and hay fever. Used in the initial stages of these complaints Cream Balm prevents any serious development of the symptoms, while almost numberless cases are on record of radical cures of chronic catarrh and hay fever after all other modes of treatment have proved of no avail.

A Lady's Perfect Companion.

PAINLESS CHILD BIRTH, a new book by Dr. John H. Dye, one of New York's most skillful physicians, shows that pain is not necessary in childbirth but results from causes easily understood and overcome. It clearly proves that any woman may become a mother without telling how to overcome morning sickness, swelling limbs and all other evils attending pregnancy. It is reliable and valuable as the wife's true companion. Cut this out: it will save you great pain and possibly your life. Send two cent stamp for descriptive circular, testimonials and confidential letters in sealed envelope. Address, Frank Thomas & Co., Publishers, Baltimore, Maryland. 7-12w

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

The State of Indiana, Putnam County. In the Putnam Circuit Court, to April Term, 1887. Martha E. Hodson vs. Leland R. Hodson. Complaint, No. 4,000, for Divorce. Now comes the Plaintiff, by Thomas T. Moore, Esq., her Attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Leland R. Hodson, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore given said defendant, that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next Term of the Putnam Circuit Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of April, A. D., 1887, at the Court House, in the city of Greencastle, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Greencastle, this 25th day of February, A. D., 1887. JOHN W. LEE, clerk.

By M. B. RUSSELL, Deputy.

NEN WANTED

To sell for the HOOKER NURSERIES. Established 1855. Permanent employment. Salary and expenses, or Liberal Commission paid. Experience not necessary. Apply at once to H. E. HOOKER & CO., Rochester, N. Y. 10m2

Charley Kiefer, Groceries,

Provisions, Fruits, Bread, Cakes, Candies, Toys, Guns, Ammunition.

LUNCH COUNTER!

Be sure you call on me for anything you want in my line.

CHARLES KIEFER, North Side Square.

House Moving!

The undersigned is prepared to Move or Raise all kinds of Frame houses, Barns, and other buildings.

Promptly, Safe and at Reasonable Prices.

I also have derricks, blocks, ropes and other appliances for raising heavy frames, smoke stacks, etc.

Jack Screws for Rent.

For terms, etc, call on or address,

JESSE A. STEELE,

Greencastle, Ind.

Postoffice Box, 453. 9m6

Mambrino Davis.

This celebrated and well-bred stallion will make the season of 1887 at the lively stables of Cooper Bros., formerly Black Bros., Greencastle, Ind.

To the Stockmen of Putnam County:

In presenting Mambrino Davis to you, I do it with the assurance that he is a first-class animal in every respect, and that by breeding to him you will greatly enhance the value of your own stock.

It costs very little more to raise good animals than poor ones, and the cash returns are so much greater when making a sale that it is far more profitable. It is also a matter of commendable pride to be able to ride or drive a fine horse, rather than one of inferior color, form or movement.

I invite you to call at our stables and see Mambrino Davis, feeling sure his appearance will be very pleasing to you. As a foal-getter he is unsurpassed, and his disposition is so kind that a lady can drive him.

For pedigree and terms call on me at the above stables.

GEORGE B. COOPER.

W. S. COX.

J. T. HORN

Cox & Horn,

Real Estate Agents.

CITY OR COUNTY

PROPERTY

Bought and Sold, or Exchanged.

RENTS COLLECTED.

H. W. Burleigh & Co.,

Cash Grocery Store!

ON EAST SIDE, LAYTON'S BLOCK.

Are Receiving Daily from the

Eastern Markets, New, and

Fresh Goods of all kinds, to

which we call attention. By

close Cash buying, we are pre-

pared to furnish families,

boarding houses, clubs and

hotels at very short profits.

Our stock is all new, fresh

and clean and it will pay you

to give us a call.

COME AND SEE US!

H. W. Burleigh & Co.

Leuteke's Bakery

Furnishes the Best

Bread and Cakes

IN THE MARKET.

Delivered anywhere in the City.

23m

C. LEUTEKE.

CALL ON

George Bicknell

—FOR—

Hardware,

Wagons, Plows, Harrows and Farming Machinery.

He has on hand for sale, the celebrated Studebaker Wagons, Oliver's Chilled Plows, Steel Plows and Cultivators, Corn Planters, Etc.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Grass Seeds.

Agent for Thrashing Machines and Saw Mill outfits.

Carriages and buggies repaired and repainted on short notice.

Northeast corner Indiana and Columbia streets, Greencastle

6m6

WANTED.

WHITE OAK SPOKES!

To be made of young, tough, white oak, 28 inches long, 14 inches on the heart and 21 inches wide inside of sap. When the growth in the sap is 3-16 of an inch thick or over, the sap can be counted in the width, but in that case the spokes must be 3 inches wide. Spokes larger and longer than these specifications will not be objected to, on account of extra size or length. For first-class spokes made and piled up between now and the first of April, and delivered at any factory any time before the first of July, I will pay \$18 a thousand.

A. BROCKWAY, Successor to Brockway & Rockafellow, Greencastle, Ind.

Evergreens!

BY MAIL.

FOR \$1.00 I will send by mail post paid either of the following lots of Evergreens, or one-half of any two of them, or 6 lots for \$5.00.

1000 Arbor Vitae, 3 to 4 in. 300 do 4 to 8 in. 150 do 4 to 8 in. 150 do 4 to 15 in. 50 do 8 to 15 in. 400 Balsam Fir, 3 to 4 in. 150 do 3 to 4 in. 200 do 4 to 8 in. 75 do 4 to 8 in. 30 Chinese Vines, 2 yr. old 30 Silver Fir, 4 to 6 in. 15 do 6 to 12 in. 25 White Spruce, 3 to 8 in. 50 do 8 to 15 in. 400 Hemlock, 3 to 4 in. 200 do 4 to 8 in. 200 do 8 to 15 in. 400 White Pine, 3 to 4 in. 30 Cluster Pine, 3 to 4 in. 100 Stone Pine, 3 to 4 in. The above and 20 others.

or varieties are all in cellar and can be sent at any. WHOLESALE LIT of 25 Varieties of Evergreens, 30 Varieties of Forest Trees, 20 Varieties of Shrubs and Plants, 50 Varieties of Tree Seeds sent free to any applicant. Address,

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Greencastle, Door County, Wis. 7m6

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OF ALL KINDS.

SAWING MACHINES

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Horse Powers.

Dealers in Circular Saws, Belt-

ing, Iron Pumps, Iron Pipe,

Pipe Fittings, Brass Goods,

Feed Cutters, etc., all at the

lowest prices. Shop near south

depot.

PIANOS, ORGANS

—AND—

The Domestic Sewing Machine.

I am still in the trade, and am pre-

pared to furnish the people with the

best musical instruments and sewing

machines, at prices that

Cannot Fail to Please.

Be sure and see me before buying. A

letter through the postoffice will reach

my personal attention promptly.

W. L. EPPERSON,

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CATARRH ELY'S

CREAM BALM

RELIEVES ALL

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PRICE 50 CENTS

ELLY BROS. OFFICE, U.S.A.

CAS- TO USE

HAY-FEVER

Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 25 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 50 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Oswego, New York.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Dr. E. Detchon's WHOOPING COUGH Specific cures this dangerous complaint in one week's time. It moderates all the severe symptoms in twenty-four hours' use of the remedy. The young infant is cured as readily as those more advanced in years. Sold by

ALBERT ALLEN, Greencastle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Ely's.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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J. BIRCH, Office, in Albion's Block, south side public square, Greencastle, Ind. Will practice in courts of the State and solicitor's business.

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Special attention given to Chronic Diseases and diseases of women and children. Residence and office over Postoffice.

THOMAS T. MOORE, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office over Postoffice.

W. S. COX, Notary Public and Attorney at Law. Office over O'Connell's shoe shop, east side in downtown.

JOHN B. MILLER, Attorney at Law. Pension and Claim Agent. Office, east Washington street, over G. Mault's store.

W. S. COX, M. D., John Morrison, M. D., DENT, INCE & MCKELSON, Office and residence, Washington street, one square east of National Bank.

H. R. PATCHLYN, M. D., Office, corner Vine and Poplar street.

G. C. SMYTHE, Physician and Surgeon. Office, on Vine street, between Washington and Walnut, one door north of family residence.

E. B. Evans, H. V. DeVore, J. W. Evans & DeVore, Physicians and Surgeons. Rooms 1 and 3, Central Bank Building, Greencastle, Ind.

L. M. HANNA, M. D., Office, in Nelson's Block. Residence, corner of Vine and Walnut streets, the former residence of Dr. Ellis.

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A lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emission, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impairments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D.

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